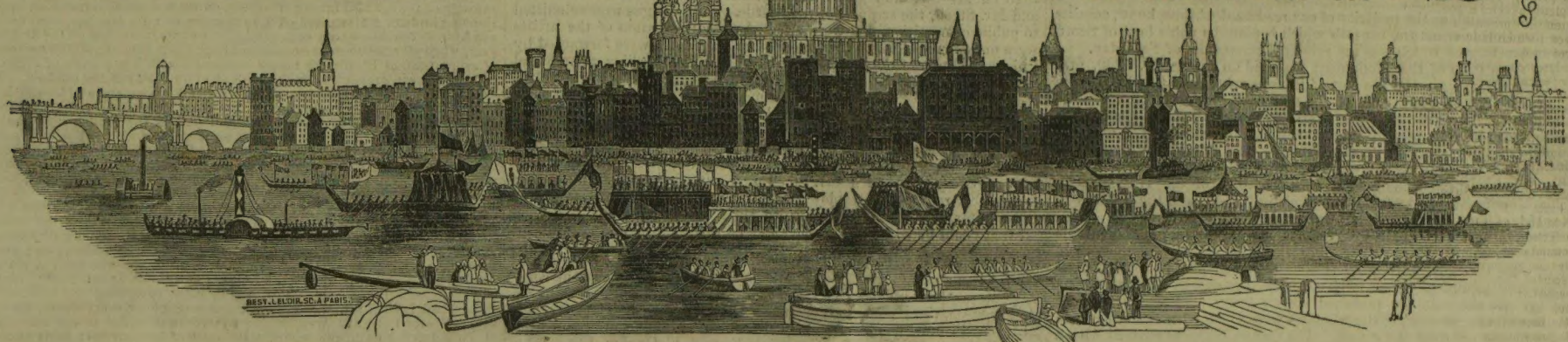


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

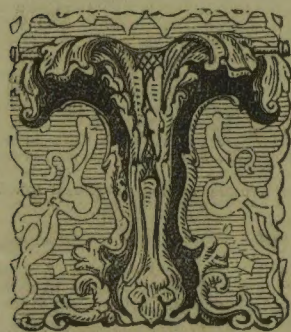


No. 225.—VOL. IX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE RIOT AT COLOGNE.



HE Cabinet of Berlin must have been considerably startled by the telegraph that conveyed to it the intelligence that a riot, which at one time amounted to an insurrection, had taken place at Cologne. The occurrence of such an event in the dominions of Prussia, has more significance than may be at first imagined. That there is deep and general discontent among the population of that kingdom cannot be doubted; the long-promised constitution still withheld, the refusal of requests for the safest and most reasonable improvements in the administration of the Law, the insupportable yoke of the censorship of the Press, the prohibition of all discussion of the state and affairs of the country—all these keep up a continual fermentation, not the less dangerous because it is prevented from displaying itself in action. Add to these the differences that spring from separate religions, Lutheran, Evangelical, Roman Catholic, German Catholic, and the Rationalists, or "Friends of Light;" throw in yet again the elements of confusion drawn from the local animosities between State and State, arising from different laws, and modes of administering them, and we may form a remote idea of what materials for a conflagration are heaped together in Prussia, which, though one kingdom, is by no means one nation. Whence the spark will come that will set in a flame cannot be foreseen; but the eyes of the Prussian rulers are always anxiously directed towards the Provinces of the Rhine, as if, by a kind of instinct, they felt that would be the most inflammable quarter. There is reason for their solicitude; but they look on without effort, in hopes that the old system will still work as heretofore. "After us, the deluge," is a maxim more frequently acted on than avowed. To stave off change till the latest moment, is the policy of all the Continental Governments; their aversion to reforms, is to us, who see a social revolution a-year on the average, and apparently thrive under the change, a terror almost inconceivable. There are some things better given than taken, and political reforms are among them; but the German States cling, one and all, to the theory of negation, the small ones supported in doing so by the great, and the great backing each other, on a principle well understood by the Holy Alliance.

But, whatever the amount of discontent may be, action against it is very rare: the Germans are, naturally, a quiet, easy-going people, fond of what Carlyle contemptuously calls, "peace and provender"; and, as long as the accustomed physical and material means of existence are easily accessible, will bear much without kicking against it. They are under a complete net-work of force and policy, being governed from some thirty centres: three days' fighting in the streets of Paris will decide the fate of France, and change a dynasty; in Germany, it is very different. Some energetic protest against an isolated case of excessive, perhaps accidental provocation, is all that, under ordinary circumstances, can occur. And this more frequently springs from some interference with the ordinary affairs of the people, than anything else. Nothing short of an increase in the tax on Beer can rouse a Municher; but that will do it, as more than one riot has proved. Bread, too, is a great cause of strife and bitterness, as it always has been, where the Governments interfere in the regulation of prices and supply: the late disturbance at Coblenz was a Bread riot; the outbreak at Cologne was caused by an officious interference with the amusements of the people, of which they are often more tenacious than more serious matters. The Roman Emperors knew the popular spirit well, when they kept the masses quiet by the continual recourse to the *panem et circenses*. Had they increased the cost of the first, and prohibited the last, probably not all their Legions would have saved them from destruction.

In no European State are the people sunk to the degradation of the rabble of Rome. It is no part of the duty of modern Governments to feed and amuse their subjects; but they can, at least, allow the people to feed and amuse themselves, at their own cost and in their own fashion. Non-interference seems very easy; but, where it is the principle of Government to meddle with and control everything, it is a most difficult act of wisdom to refrain. So, out of the veriest trifle, they contrive to excite a serious outbreak; and the prohibition of a few squibs in the market-place of Cologne on a *fête* day has ended in riot, the loss of life, the forced abandonment of their functions by the military authorities, the formation of a civic committee, who took charge of the town, and acted with an

ability, vigour, and moderation that more clearly prove the fitness of the people for self-government than a hundred treatises; and, more than all, a compelled concession on two points by the Government itself. The riot had no political object; there was no previous plan, no concert. Except for the bad feeling it is sure to leave behind, it may have no immediate results. But where so much reliance is placed on the military, such a spectacle as that furnished by this Cologne outbreak should not be shown too often; it were better to avoid the inferences that can be drawn from it.

The Rhenish Provinces, from their proximity to France, are more strongly imbued with a dislike of the Prussian system than the other parts of the Monarchy. They are the neighbours of a freer system, and disposed to enjoy it; they have insisted on retaining the Code Napoleon instead of the German *Landrecht*, by which criminal prosecutions are conducted in secret and by documentary process. Any one who knows what ruinous delays the same system causes in our own Court of Chancery may form a faint idea of what would be the result if it was applied to the whole criminal procedure of the kingdom. Mutilated as the French Code has been at various times and under various pretexts, it is still far

superior to the German system of the rest of Prussia; and the attempts made to supersede it by the eternal *schreiberei* of the Bureaus have not added to the popularity of the Government. The Rhenish Provinces are, besides, mostly Catholic; and, it will be remembered, Cologne was the theatre of the dispute between the Sovereign and the Church with respect to mixed marriages, that ended in the arrest of the Archbishop: all these things are, doubtless, remembered, and have their influence. The uneasy state of feeling is proved by the large garrisons kept up in these provinces, avowedly because they are the frontier against France, possibly in some degree because they are not unlikely to become French by a movement from within; Governments do not always apprehend the most from their neighbours. Under this complication of circumstances, an outbreak is not to be wondered at; but the spirit with which the citizens met the difficulty, is more surprising, where public affairs present so few opportunities of combination among the people independent of the Government; it is this symptom which will cause far more alarm to the Rulers than the few hours riot, which, with so overwhelming a force at command, they ought to have had little difficulty in suppressing.



COLOSSAL MARBLE STATUE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT MONUMENT, AT EDINBURGH.

The very impressive ceremony of the Inauguration of the Monument to Sir Walter Scott, just completed, in Princes-street, Edinburgh, took place on Saturday last, August 15, the anniversary of his natal day. The scene was, altogether, a very imposing one, in which the civic functionaries, the original and auxiliary Committees of the Monument, the Masonic and other public bodies, took part, in presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The Memorial, as the majority of our readers, doubtless, know, consists of a fine Gothic structure, beneath which is placed a noble bust of Scott, the uncovering of which was the principal ceremonial of Saturday.

The foundation of the Monument was laid on August 15, 1840, precisely six years ago; and the cost of its construction is £15,650, exclusive of the Statue, though not of the numerous figures which adorn the Monument. It covers an area of nearly 60 feet square, and rises to the height of 130 feet. In its general features, it consists of a magnificent Gothic Tower, or Spire, supported by four fine arches, and richly ornamented with turrets and pinnacles, with niches, containing figures of the most celebrated characters in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. (The Monument will be found engraved in No. 46, and the Statues in No. 154, of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The weather on Saturday was, unfortunately, rainy, and unfavourable for the ceremony. Notwithstanding this, the streets, from an early hour, were thronged with persons wending their way to the different interesting localities. From twelve o'clock, the day was observed as a holiday, the shops in the principal streets being closed. Throughout the line of the procession, the windows were filled with spectators, and dense masses occupied the streets. The Calton Hill was covered with a multitude, and the more adventurous clustered on the rocky eminences. At the Turf Hotel, in Princes-street, a profusion of flags and banners was displayed; and at St. David's a graceful line of flags was suspended from side to side. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with a detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who added materially to the splendour of the scene, as well as to the maintenance of order.

At one o'clock, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, with the Magistrates of Easter and Wester Portsburgh, the Magistrates of Canon-gate and of Leith, assembled in one of the class-rooms of the High School; the Grand Lodge, and most of the Masonic Lodges in Edinburgh, with numerous representatives from the more remote districts of the country, occupying the large hall. At about a quarter past two, the weather having auspiciously cleared up, the procession moved in the following order:—

Mounted Military Band.
Auxiliary Scott-Monument Committee, in threes.
Scott Monument Committee in threes.
Magistrates of Easter Portsburgh, their Constables, and Suite.
Magistrates of Wester Portsburgh, their Constables, and Suite.
Magistrates of Canon-gate, with their Constables, those of Calton, and suite.
Magistrates of Leith, with their Constables and Suite.
Magistrates of Edinburgh, with their Constables and Suite.
High Constables of the City.
Various Lodges of Freemasons.
The Grand Lodge of Scotland, with the Grand Master, and all the Office-bearers.
Detachment of Dragoons.

About 600 brethren of the Masonic bodies were present, amongst whom were the M. W. G. Master Lord Glenlyon, R. W. Sub-Master J. Whyte Melville, Esq.; Samuel Hay, Esq., Grand Treasurer; the Rev. A. Stewart, and the Rev. J. Boyle, B.C.L., Grand Chaplains; the Grand Clerk, Dr. Somerville, &c. The display of insignia, flags, and banners, was very imposing.

The Procession passed from the High School along the London-road, Waterloo-place, and Prince's-street, amidst great applause, and entered the gardens by the west gate, opposite the Royal Institution; when the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City, with the Magistrates of the other districts of the town, the Magistrates of Leith, and the Members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, ascended the steps of the Monument on the side of Prince's-street; the High Constables, the Committee, and Freemasons, occupying the space below. The various bodies having taken their positions, a gun was fired from a small battery on the bank on the opposite side of the gardens, and the canvass screens instantly disappearing, the Statue was revealed to the immense multitude in St. David's-street and Prince's-street, in front of the Monument, who greeted it with loud and prolonged plaudits, the bands of the Dragoons and 1st Royals playing the National Anthem.

The scene at this period was exceedingly effective; and the romantic and beautiful aspect of the grounds, thronged by the imposing array, had a very interesting appearance; increased by the picturesque irregularity of the houses in the Old Town towering in the background, and overshadowed by the dark and majestic Castle. On the steps of the Monument were the Magistrates and Councillors in their robes, the Grand Master and the other office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, with their splendid jewels; while around were the High Constable, and the numerous Lodges with their varied and elegant insignia; and the galleries were filled with spectators.

After some Masonic ceremonies, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, one of the Grand Chaplains, offered up an impressive prayer. Lord Glenlyon, Grand Master, then briefly addressed the assemblage; and the Lord Provost addressed Lord Glenlyon as follows:

I congratulate you, the Right Worshipful Grand Master, and I congratulate the countrymen of Sir Walter Scott, on now seeing placed on its pedestal, in this magnificent Monument, a statue worthy of its shrine. The tribute of a nation's gratitude to one of the most honoured of her sons, adds a new feature of beauty and of grace to his native city; but the halo of his genius sheds a far brighter lustre over the name of Edinburgh and of Scotland. As one burning torch not only illuminates the sphere of its own brightness, but kindles the latent fire in others, so who can tell how many dormant spirits have been roused to arduous and successful exertion by the honourable example of Scott? Even here we see how the glowing genius of the poet has stirred the soul of the architect, and awakened the talents of the sculptor, whose skillful chisel has moulded the rude block into the all but breathing form and features of Scotland's darling son. (Cheers.) While we lament the untimely fate of the gifted architect, we rejoice in the growing vigour of our own citizen sculptor, who, by this exquisite work of art, has given earnest of future productions that will rival the works of the most celebrated artists of this or other countries. The sister arts of architecture and sculpture here vie with each other in presenting their richest offerings to the genius of poetry, history, and romance, and they are themselves signally honoured in combining to honour him who has contributed so largely to the instruction and enjoyment of the human race. This Monument and Statue, admirable for beauty and durability, I trust will long adorn our city; but, though they crumble into dust, the author of "Waverley" has reared for himself monuments of more surpassing beauty, and more lasting endurance, and more extensive celebrity. (Cheers.) The forked lightning may dash these turrets to the ground, the tooth of time will corrode these marble features; but, over the monuments of his mental creation, the elements have no power—these will continue to be honoured at home, and under distant and more genial skies. (Cheers.) Continents as yet unexplored will be taught by the wisdom of Scott, and enlivened by his wit, and rivers unknown to song will resound with the lays of his minstrelsy; but nowhere will his memory be cherished with fonder attachment and more enduring delight than in the cities and the hamlets of his own beloved Scotland. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Boyle, Portobello, then expressed the pride and satisfaction with which he participated in the proceedings, and closed the ceremony with a benediction.

The battery next fired a salute of nine guns, and the procession returned to the High School, and dispersed.

THE STATUE,

Of which we annex a fine Engraving, is the production of Mr. John Steell, an eminent Scottish sculptor. It is executed in Carrara marble, and is of colossal dimensions, being more than double the size of life. The expression of the countenance is peculiarly delightful; and in it the leading features of Scott's character have all been skilfully delineated. The familiar humour for which the poet's face, in his happy moods, was remarkable, has been happily blended with that dignified repose, so essential in sculpture; and one of the greatest difficulties with which sculptors have to contend, has thus been successfully surmounted. The Minstrel has been engaged in writing, and seems pleased with the result of his labours. The dog, Maida, who has been reposing by his side, appears to have been startled by the shutting of the book in the hand of his master, and seems participating in the pleasure which is spread over his benign countenance. Used thus as an accessory, the figure of the dog, while it forms an important part of the composition, heightens the general interest of the group, while the sympathy evidently subsisting between the parties, brings out an important point in Scott's character, namely, his love for, and kindness to, the inferior animals. Individuality being an essential element in any representation of Scott, every leading characteristic of the dress which he wore has been rigidly adhered to; and this has been done in such a manner, as to set aside that silly affectation, that can see nothing classic or dignified in modern costume. There is a breadth in the folds and general disposition of the

drapery, also, which corresponds well with the Gothic edifice with which the figure is connected; and one is reminded of the statues of Night and Morning, by Michael Angelo, in the Medici Chapel, which seem designed to harmonize with, and form a part of the structure that contains them, thus proving, distinctly, that that great master considered Greek statues altogether out of keeping with Gothic architecture.

The Scott Monument, as now completed, is, perhaps, the finest, and certainly the most appropriate, monumental edifice in the kingdom. It is also remarkable for having brought into public notice two men of high talent—the late lamented Kemp, the architect of the structure; and Mr. Steell, the sculptor of the Statue. Both designs were submitted to public competition, and were selected when the names of the artists were unknown. About thirty models for the Statue were forwarded by eminent sculptors from various countries; and Mr. Steell's was preferred not only by a Committee of Taste, appointed to decide on the respective merits of the designs, but by the feeling of the general body of subscribers, when the models were publicly exhibited. At a subsequent period, it was suggested that Sir Francis Chantry, who had produced incomparably the best bust of Sir Walter, was best qualified to do justice to the Statue; and Chantry, we believe, offered to execute it for a sum not exceeding that which Mr. Steell had named, but the subscribers honourably resolved to employ the party whose design had been approved of, and the result has justified their resolution. The Statue is all that could be wished—dignified and familiar, classic and faithful.

In the evening, the event was celebrated by a dinner in the Music Hall, when about five hundred gentlemen assembled. Among the company were the Lord Provost, the Chevalier Albert de Neuwall, Sir A. Ferguson, the Hon. Capt. Jocelyn, Whyte Melville, Esq., Mr. Forbes, M.P., A. Pringle, Esq., Colonel Burns, Colonel M'Niven, Captain Boswell, R.N., A. McNeill, Esq., D. Milne, Esq., J. T. Gordon, Esq., John Steell, Esq., Archdeacon Williams, Rev. Dr. R. Lee, Rev. Dr. Memes, R. Chambers, Esq., Dr. Schmitz, J. Wilson, Esq., A. Robertson, Esq., Councillor Dick, &c. The Lord Provost occupied the chair; Sir A. Ferguson, and Mr. Pringle, of Whytbank, acting as croupiers.

We regret that we have not room for the entire proceedings. After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman, in a most eloquent address, proposed "The Immortal Memory of Sir Walter Scott;" and, in referring to the heroic submission of the great Author in adversity, observed—"the struggle was too severe for his manly frame; he conquered, but he fell; and, in dying, left behind him a renown which will only perish with the English language."

Dr. Memes proposed "The Health of Mr. Steell," the sculptor of the statue to Sir Walter Scott, remarking that "Mr. Steell has not only the merit of rising into the first rank of one of the most difficult and arduous achievements of genius, but he is the first Scotsman who has added a gem, by the statue of Scott, to Scotland's crown—(applause), for we had no sculptor until Edinburgh sent forth the genius of Steell."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and Mr. Steell thanked the company, assuring them they had moved every grateful feeling of his nature.

Mr. J. T. Gordon then proposed "The Memory of Burns," to which Colonel Burns briefly replied.

The other toasts were—"The Auxiliary Committee;" "The Lord Provost;" "The Memory of Mr. George Kemp, the Architect of the Monument," proposed by Mr. Robert Chambers in a speech of truthful and touching eloquence. Next were given "The City of Edinburgh;" "The Fine Arts of Scotland;" "British Literature;" "The Dramas in connection with the Writings of Sir Walter Scott;" "The Croupiers;" &c.

Mr. Wilson sang, in his best manner, several national airs; and his health, in connection with the Music of Scotland, was drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Wilson returned thanks, and concluded by singing "Tak' your auld cloak about ye," which was received with rapture.

THE INAUGURATION OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH.—AUGUST, 1846.

Call it not vain. They do not err
Who say that when the Poet dies
Kind Nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies.

WALTER SCOTT.

Fair Scotland honours her immortal son;
Erects his monument upon thy hills,
Edina! Myriads pour their benison
Upon his memory, whose genius thrills
The universal heart, from Iceland rills
To sacred Ganges. Every living tongue
Burns with his line of beauty and romance;
And, until time his latest hour hath rung,
Shall live the sheen of Marston's Flodden lance.
Rebecca's heroine woes, and Allan's mystic trance.

The Ariosto of the North, whose pen
Fired with a thirst of fame, the duldest breast;—
The Ruffian of the lyre, who clad the glen,
The lake and rill, with glories which shall rest
Round them for ever!—Raise aloft thy crest
Edina! Let the cannon's joyful roar,
And the exulting shouts of high-souled men,
Arouse the echoes of Benlomond hoar!—
Raise high thy crest Edina! When, oh when,
Shalt thou behold his like—thy minstrel citizen!

Long ages hence, as sailing up the Forth,
The voyager Scott's Monument espies,
Above the classic City of the North
Towering, a landmark for Devotion's eyes,
Fervently shall he hail the freeborn skies
And genial clime of Him to whom this stone
Is consecrate. Oh! long shall Scotia's child,
Ever for bravery and wisdom known,
Hallow this monument to genius wild—
To Scott, of mental worth, and morals undefiled!

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The sixteenth meeting will be held at Southampton, in the week commencing Thursday, 10th September. The congress is expected to be one of the fullest attended of any meeting, not only from its proximity to the metropolis, but also to France, whence a numerous attendance of members of the French Geological Society is expected. The chief excursions will be to Portsmouth, Gosport, the Isle of Wight; the docks, arsenal, and stores of the former being, as was the case at Plymouth, open to the members, on the production of their tickets. The president for the meeting is Sir R. I. Murchison, who has acted as one of the general secretaries ever since the establishment of the Association.

DINNER TO MR. BRIGHT.—A public dinner was given to John Bright, Esq., M.P., at Durham, on Tuesday. The Mayor (J. Brimwell, Esq.) presided. Mr. Bright, in the course of his speech, dwelt upon the advantages of Free-Trade, and gave his opinion that the example of England would be followed by other countries. Indeed, America had already imitated it in the new Tariff.—Mr. Shields proposed the health of the Honourable C. P. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Wilson, and their fellow labourers in the sacred cause of the Corn-Law repeal. (Cheers.)—Mr. Crawshaw gave "The constituency of the city of Durham, and may it preserve its independence."—Mr. Brockett, in proposing "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," expressed a hope that they would practice in office what they had preached whilst in Opposition. (Applause.) Sir R. Peel had no doubt, done much good, and he, for one, was grateful to him for it; but it was pitiable to find that his opponents could charge him with having violated his pledges. He trusted no supporter of the present Ministry would ever be able to charge them with doing so. (Applause.)

EXETER AND CREDITON RAILWAY.—The opening of this railway is expected by its promoters to take place the first week in November. The works are proceeding with the greatest dispatch.

THE PEOPLE'S PARKS AT MANCHESTER.—The three parks at Manchester, just constructed at the public expense, and chiefly for the benefit of the labouring classes residing in that great seat of industry, were to be opened to-day, with a procession and all manner of rejoicings suitable to so interesting an occasion. The Earl of Ellesmere and many other persons of distinction were expected to attend, and the day was to be kept as a holiday, both in Manchester and Salford. Sir Robert Peel was strongly urged to be present, but excused himself on the ground of indifferent health, and want of rest and tranquillity after the fatigues of the session. The three parks are to be named the Queen's Park, the Peel Park, and the Phillips Park.

THE HARVEST IN KENT.—The *Kentish Gazette* says:—"The harvest is nearly finished in Kent. There are, in some places, a few breadths of corn yet uncut, but arising almost entirely from scarcity of hands. It seldom occurs that the field duties commence in every district so simultaneously as this season, and hence arises the apparently small number of labourers. The crops are all got in well, and, generally speaking, there is an average produce."

FATAL OCCURRENCE ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday night, upon the arrival of the nine o'clock train from Bristol, the train, as usual, was stopped within half a mile of the Paddington terminus, to collect the tickets, when Mr. George Grant, Ann-street, Bermondsey, feeling somewhat unwell, opened the door of the carriage at the moment the train went on, and, by the sudden jerk, Mr. Grant was precipitated from the carriage on to the line, when the wheels of several carriages passed over him. He was picked up as speedily as possible, and carried to St. George's Hospital, where, one of his legs being broken in two places and being injured internally, he expired in a few hours after his admission.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The triumph of the Government, achieved in the new session just opened, will have but a few days' life; and will serve but to display in a singular manner the multiplication of forms, and the dilatoriness of their adjustment in public affairs, which is a characteristic of official business in France. This arises from the measures Napoleon was obliged to adopt, when amidst the turmoil of the revolution he seized the throne. To satisfy at the same time the pugnacity and the rapacity of the agitated masses of society, on the one hand he raised an immense standing army of soldiers, and on the other another no less permanent army of *employés*. The latter have been since then so numerous, that on the first of the year, when all officials go to compliment their chiefs in office, all the main streets of every town of France are nearly impassable with the crowds of dignitaries, petty and great, dressed in regimentals of every colour of the rainbow. These two standing armies are the besetting curses of France; and all business is protracted in order to give occupation to the standing army of civilians, for which has been invented a word (now an integral part of the French language) "*La Bureaucratie*"—mercenaries; in the present state of affairs, the unfortunately necessary antidote to the *Mobocracy*. The session will likewise be protracted, not by debates, but by displays of oratory; all nations young in constitutional government "play at orators," and we have too much vanity in our nature not to do the same.

Amongst the more recent arrivals in Paris is a *dilettante* of European fame. We see in our days, when the arts of peace prevail, that—just as the most distinguished and talented of the remaining members of the family of Bonaparte, Prince Musignano, is exclusively absorbed by the love of zoology, and presides over academies, instead of leading armies, like his uncle—the head of the great warlike house of Poniatowski—one of the Kings of Poland—is an enthusiastic musician and composer. Prince Poniatowski, now in Paris, combining the influence of a man of high fashion with that of an artist, is sought after everywhere; his operas given all over Italy, and even in that hypercritical capital of the arts—Berlin. M. Pillet has lost no time in securing the *éclat* of his services; he is even now writing an opera on a plot furnished by that Briarrose of French literature, Alexander Dumas. In the meantime, the first acts of the new opera of Rossini have arrived, as also his new arrangement of the "*Donna del Lago*," for the *Académie de Musique*. Rossini's alteration of his decision to live quietly upon his past glory, has created universal astonishment, and particularly that—after his having refused all the directors of the more flourishing operas of Europe—he should write a new work for the *Académie de Musique*—so deficient in *écrits* and in artists. I can, on my personal knowledge, explain this decision. Rossini, as young as ever in the poetry of his nature, has long been in love with a well-known French lady, Madame Pelissier, at whose house we have all beheld him, night after night, during our visits to Bologna. Madame Pelissier, as all true French women, is determined to return to her *cher Paris*. Rossini follows her, and writes an opera, to appear before her in all his present and his renovated glories. I can, at the same time, announce to you, as approaching, another curious visit to London. Salamanca, the banker of Madrid, and the *impresario* of the *Teatro de la Cruz*, is going to London—on the one hand, sent by a party in the State, to endeavour to effect a marriage betwixt the Queen Isabella and a Coburg; and, on the other, to essay getting up a rival opera in London. This is a positive fact, as you will see, however preposterous such undertakings may appear on the part of those who have had sense enough to achieve that wealth whose real benefits are content, independence, and repose.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The French Chamber was opened by Louis Philippe, on Monday, in a very short speech, it not being intended to proceed to any discussion, but merely to verify the returns, and to transact routine business.

At one o'clock the cannon of the Invalides announced that the Royal *cortège* had left the Tuilleries, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards the salute of drums and trumpets intimated the King's arrival. Almost immediately after the grand deputations who had gone to receive his Majesty, entered and led the way to the foot of the platform. Duke Pasquier, as Chancellor of France, headed one, and M. Sapey, as Senior Deputy, the other. The members composing the two deputations, after the King had ascended the steps to the throne, took their seats on the lowest benches of the centre, opposite the Royal seat. The general officers who had accompanied the King, the aides-de-camp, the equestrians, the colonels of the National and Municipal Guards, and the officers of the Royal Household, ranged themselves behind the King's seat. They had scarcely taken their places when an usher announced "The King," and at once every person in the Chamber rose to receive him.

The King ascended firmly the steps leading to the estrade, and the moment he appeared on the platform, loud cries of "Vive le Roi!" greeted him from every part of the Chamber. Again was the loyal exclamation raised and repeated over and over, whilst his Majesty acknowledged the warmth of the reception by repeated salutations. When his Majesty took his seat, another louder cry of "Vive le Roi!" burst forth, and again shook the Chamber. It is impossible to conceive a more loyal and enthusiastic reception than was given to the King of the French by his newly-elected Chamber.

His Majesty was, as usual, dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard, and was followed by the Duke d'Aumale and the Duke de Montpensier, who took their places on each side of the throne. His Majesty, having signified to the Chamber to be seated, read the following speech:—

"MESSIEURS LES PAIRS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTÉS,
"I experience a lively satisfaction in seeing you re-assembled with so much ardour around me. At the usual period of your labours I shall enter with you upon the interior and exterior affairs of the country. To-day, in immediately convoking the two Chambers, agreeably to the wish of the charter, calling upon the Peers named since the last session, and the deputies whom France has just honoured with its suffrages, to take the oath before me, I have it at heart that you should receive at the same time the expression of my entire and unalterable devotion to our country, and of my confidence in your sentiments for myself and my family. I have learned, from my earliest youth, to love and to serve France. Called to the throne by her wish, and for the safety of her liberties, I have devoted my life to the perfect maintenance of her institutions, and to the pacific development of her prosperity and her grandeur. There is no trial which I am not willing to undergo, and that I am not capable of supporting, in order to attain an object so dear to my heart. Providence will permit, I hope, that, with the concurrence of the Chambers and the national assent, success may be assured to this patriotic work. My children and yours will reap its fruits; and, if France, free and happy, retains an affectionate remembrance of our common efforts, both you and I, gentlemen, shall have received the best and most agreeable recompense."

His Majesty read this short speech with his usual distinct enunciation. Loud cheers responded to the part in which he speaks of the sentiments of the Chamber towards himself and his family, and a similar greeting was given to his Majesty's declaration that there was no trial which he was not willing to undergo to forward the prosperity and grandeur of his country. His Majesty was also cheered when he concluded.

M. Martin (du Nord) then announced in the customary form that the session of 1847 was opened, and the King and the Princes, after saluting the Chamber, retired amidst fresh cries of "Vive le Roi!" The whole sitting occupied about twenty-five minutes.

The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family left their seats at the same moment, and were greeted with the same tokens of affection and respect as had marked their entrances.

The *Moniteur* announces the death of Marshal Count Valée, in the 73rd year of his age.

An angry controversy is carried on in the Paris papers, on the subject of the Queen of Spain. A Paris letter says:—"The Duke of Cadiz, and not Count Trappan, is the candidate for her Majesty's hand now in favour with the French Court."

The new Chamber of Deputies commenced its labours on Tuesday, and its first act shows how much the Ministerial or Conservative party has gained in the late elections. The first thing done by the French Chamber of Deputies, on its meeting, is to divide itself into nine *bureaux*, and the earliest test of the state of parties is the election of the Presidents and Secretaries of these *bureaux*. On Tuesday, the *bureaux* met for this purpose; and the result was that, in the whole of the nine *bureaux*, the Presidents and Secretaries selected were Conservatives. Already people begin to speak of the conclusion of the session; and it is supposed likely that the prorogation will take place on the 5th or 6th of September. M. Sauzet is the Ministerial candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber. The Opposition has not yet fairly started a candidate.

The *Epique* states that the second son of Don Carlos, Prince Juan, was shortly to marry Princess Maria Beatrix, the youngest sister of the reigning Duke of Modena.

An old female, known by the name of the Widow Proche, upwards of 70 years of age, living in a very humble dwelling in the Rue de Tournon, in Paris, died of a few days ago. It was found that the cause of her death was a long standing complaint, for which she had never received any advice. On examining the papers of the deceased, documents were found which clearly proved that she had been the wife of the celebrated Talma, from whom she had been divorced.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with dates from Calcutta of July 3; Madras, July 10; and China, June 25. We have no later papers from Bombay than those last received, the 11th inst.

The most important news brought by this arrival is from Cabool, where it appears an Ambassador from the King of Persia had been received by Dost Mahomed, whose object was to excite the Afghans to declare hostilities against the British; but Dost Mahomed refused to accede to the proposal.

Quiet remains at Lahore, and there are now no symptoms of interruption. The discovery of a new silver mine at Maulmein has been reported to the Government, and some specimens of the ore have reached Calcutta.

At Kurrachee the cholera was raging with great fierceness. The number of deaths of Europeans alone on the 15th, 16th and 17th of June, is stated to be 255, and upwards of 100 of these cases belong to her Majesty's 86th Regiment. No officer is mentioned as having fallen a victim. The natives were dying by hundreds. Reports were current of the approaching retirement from the Government of Madras of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Isabella Pacha reached Alexandria, on board the *Avenger*, on the 8th inst. He was in excellent health, and expressed himself delighted with his expedition.

From China, we learn that the British authorities had not given up Chusan according to the terms of the treaty, and a Chinese mob had expelled foreign residents from the city of Foo-chow-foo. Hitherto, the violence of the populace had been confined to the city of Canton; if it extends to the eastern ports, we may again see our commerce thrust out of China, and once more have to recover it by force of arms.

From Calcutta, the commercial intelligence is still very unfavourable. Government securities have experienced a further material decline; and, although but few parties seem disposed to sell out at the present currency, those compelled to do so find considerable difficulty in effecting their purpose—a further reason for which may be found in the circumstance of the Bank of Bengal having again raised its rates one per cent., the interest now charged on deposit of Company's paper being 11 per cent., and on any other security 12.

A Bombay letter of the 2nd of July says the pressure in the Money Market is appalling. Twenty-five per cent. is willingly paid for money; which, even at that ruinous rate, is not to be had to any amount. Government has refused to open the export warehouse, or to advance upon goods, and it is impossible to say what may be the result.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND AT HULL.—Considerable consternation prevailed in the neighbourhood of Blanket-row, Hull, on Wednesday (last week), in consequence of a rumour that Thomas Green, a mariner, had murdered his wife. It seems that the wife was an habitual drunkard, and on that account she and her husband frequently quarrelled. On Tuesday evening his brother invited him to Draypool feast, to which he consented; but previous to leaving home he placed in the hands of his wife about 50s. He returned about two o'clock next morning, and in ascending the staircase he stumbled over his wife, who was dead drunk, and unable to proceed any further. Perceiving the state she was in, he took the door-key from her pocket, and, having obtained admission to the room, he returned to the unfortunate woman. The first inquiry of the husband was with respect to the money, but his wife was unable to answer him, from the combined effects of the drink she had partaken of, and the injury she had sustained, about two hours before the arrival of Green, by falling heavily down stairs. Her husband became enraged; he dashed her head several times against the stairs, and then, seizing her by the hair of the head, dragged her into the room, where he searched for his money, but did not succeed in finding it. He then left hold of her, and she fell on the floor. Whilst in that position the husband got into bed, but after being there about half an hour he darted out of the bed, and again attacked his unfortunate victim, by jumping upon her body. He likewise struck and kicked her, and eventually knocked her head-foremost down stairs, where she lay moaning for a length of time, when the husband carried her up-stairs, laid her on the floor, and then retired to rest. On rising, shortly before six o'clock, he was horror-struck on finding that his brutality had ended in the death of his wife. An inquest was subsequently held, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Thomas Green."

DEATH FROM EATING POISONOUS BERRIES.—Several persons have been recently taken to the hospitals, labouring under poison, from eating a species of wild berry, hawked about the streets, and called "Bilbury herts." A man named Parker died in the London Hospital on Monday morning, about eighteen hours after he had partaken of a pie made up of bilberries and sweetened with sugar. Parker's wife and child, who partook of the same pie, are lying in the same hospital. The woman has suffered greatly, but some hopes are entertained of her recovery. The child is in a dangerous state. The deceased, Parker, who was about forty years of age, and a man of strong constitution, kept the Veteran, beer shop, at No. 247, Whitechapel-road. The berries were purchased of a man in the Whitechapel-road, on Friday evening. Another sufferer named Mary Cox, of No. 4, Collingwood-street, Bethnal-green, after eating similar berries, purchased in the street, was attacked in the same manner as Parker and his wife. Her agonies for several hours were dreadful, and she is not yet out of danger. A child, named Samuel Jones, three years of age, died in the same hospital on Tuesday; and another person is in the same hospital suffering from the same cause, who is going on favourably. It appears that numerous individuals besides those in the hospital have been attacked with severe illness after eating blackberries and other berries, the size of a small sloe, which are of a poisonous nature, and that three men dressed in smock frocks, and having the appearance of countrymen, have been selling heath brooms, blackberries, and a smaller species of wild berry, in the Whitechapel-road. Mr. Bloomfield, a surgeon, residing at No. 125, High-street, Wapping, was called upon to attend a family on Saturday afternoon, who were violently affected by eating berries purchased of one of the men in the Whitechapel-road. He administered antidotes immediately, and fortunately they have all recovered. Mr. Bloomfield states, that dangerous results would have followed if he had not been called upon very early after the patients swallowed the berries.

MELANCHOLY STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday afternoon the following dreadful accident occurred on board the *Citizen D* steam-boat. While that vessel was holding on to the Nine Elms-pier, waiting for the train, Richard Lewis, the engineer, had, it is said, unknown to those in command of the vessel, descended into the larboard paddle-box for the purpose of oiling the bearings of the wheel. He had done this, and was in the act of getting out of the paddle-box, when the captain gave the order to "go on." The engines were set in motion by the stoker, and before the wheels had completed a revolution, an obstruction to the way of the boat was felt by all on board, and several asserted that they heard a shriek. The fact that the engineer was in the paddle-box then flashed upon the crew, and the boat was stopped instantly. Upon looking into the paddle-box, a horrible sight presented itself. There was no sign of the engine-driver, but that he had been instantaneously killed there could not be any doubt, as the top and sides of the paddle-box were splashed all over with his brains. On the same day, about seven o'clock in the morning, John Davis, the mate of *Citizen A*, which was moored off Chelsea, was employed in washing the decks, when going to the fore sponson for the purpose of trundling a mop, he overbalanced himself and fell into the river. Immediate assistance was rendered, but he sunk before any one could reach him. Both bodies have been discovered, and inquests held, the verdicts in both cases being "Accidental death."

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley resumed and concluded, at the Crown and Anchor, King-street, Seven Dials, an inquest on the body of Mary Williams, whose death was caused by the gross violence of her husband, a labourer, in the employ of Messrs. Combe and Delafeld, the brewers. Mr. Edward Sanford, the assistant surgeon at St. Giles's workhouse, said that he had been called to deceased at No. 8, Queen-street, in the above neighbourhood, at twelve o'clock in the day of Friday (last week). She was lying on the bed, and complained of great pain. She was perfectly sensible, and witness noticed marks of violence distinctly in various parts. Returned in the evening of the same day, and found his patient had expired. After a good deal of evidence from several other witnesses, corroborating the fact that the deceased had been subjected to her husband's gross violence on the day previous to her death, and at a time when she was in a comparatively perfect state of health, he having beaten and kicked her about so as to render her unable to move, and then very reluctantly sought medical attendance for her, Mr. Bennett, the house surgeon at St. Giles's workhouse, was called, who stated that he had not seen deceased previous to death, but had since made a *post mortem* examination. There was a contusion on the right eye, and a superficial wound, about three quarters of an inch in length, on the right eye-brow. A distinct mark above the right collar-bone, one on the left cheek-bone, and a dreadful wound over the right hypochondrium organ. There were other marks of a minor character. Death was produced by the injuries described. The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Jeremiah Williams," who was committed on the Coroner's warrant.

DEATH FROM POISON.—A respectable woman named Gough, residing at Old Windsor, who was employed as charwoman, at the Stables of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, near Windsor, met with her death on Wednesday, in consequence of having taken a large quantity of oxalic acid, in mistake for Epsom salts. It appears that she was engaged, on Wednesday, in cleaning the rooms of her Royal Highness's grooms and stablemen; but, finding herself unwell, she left, and returned to her house at Old Windsor, within half a mile of Frogmore, about noon. She told her daughter, who resided with her, to dissolve some salts in water, which would be found in a paper in the cupboard. This was no sooner done than she drank off the draught, when it was unfortunately discovered that the paper, instead of containing salts, enclosed a quantity of oxalic acid. She remained for but a short time in the most excruciating torture, when death put an end to her sufferings.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ANDOVER UNION.—The Andover Union Committee have presented their Report to the House of Commons. The first part of the Report is on the administration of the law in the Andover Union, and condemns it as full of irregularity, and marked by harshness. It follows, from the state of things disclosed in the Andover Union, that the Assistant-Commissioner's inspection has been very ineffective. The Committee say of Mr. Parker, who was Assistant-Commissioner from May, 1842, that they "have received evidence of Mr. Parker's zeal and laboriousness, which renders it impossible for them to attribute his imperfect superintendence of the Andover Union to idleness or intentional neglect." In a third resolution they speak of representations of abuses made by Mr. Parker, which have met with no attention from the Poor-law Commissioners, and add, that "these are not the only circumstances disclosed in the evidence which have led the Committee to the conviction that the Poor-law Commissioners have not given that encouragement to their Assistant-Commissioners, in the detection and removal of abuses, which would have been the best security for the zealous services of their subordinate officers." As regards the inquiry at Andover, the Committee attribute the course taken to "a determination on the part of the Poor-law Commissioners to bring the inquiry, if possible, to a close, and to stop the public criticism and excitement which it provoked." Of Mr. Parker's mode of conducting it, they say there is nothing in the objections stated by the Poor-law Commissioners which affords a justification of their conduct in calling on him to resign. The dismissals of Mr. Parker and Mr. Day are condemned in other resolutions. The last is a general resolution on the whole case:—"That on a review of the proceedings of the Commissioners with respect to the Andover inquiries, and towards Mr. Parker and Mr. Day, the Committee are of opinion that their conduct has been irregular and arbitrary, not in accordance with the statute under which they exercise their functions, and such as to shake public confidence in their administration of the law." This last resolution was proposed by Mr. Disraeli, and carried by 8 to 4.

THE WOMAN CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND.—At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, Hannah Barker, aged 21, was indicted for administering to George Barker, her husband, oxalic acid, with intent to murder him. They were married in the month of October last, and resided in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch. The facts of the case recently appeared in our paper. They were in great distress, and lived unhappily together. She put the poison in his tea. The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty on the second count, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Baron Platt, who was affected to tears, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for 10 years.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Standard* asserts positively that there will be a dissolution of Parliament in October. The *Globe*, however, no doubt better informed, treats the rumour as a *ruse*.

A Copenhagen letter of the 10th states that by an order of the 3rd of this month, the use of corporal punishment in the Danish army is prohibited in some cases, and allowed only in certain specified flagrant delinquencies.

Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte has left London for Bath, where his Highness intends remaining a few weeks for the restoration of his health.

It is advertised in the Lancaster papers that no less than 33 of the leading firms at Blackburn are about to reduce the working in their mills to four days, and they have given notice to their operatives to that effect.

The Brussels Chamber of Representatives has agreed to the treaty between the Netherlands and Belgium, by a majority of 65 to 6; six members declined voting. Within a short time the commercial relations of Belgium have been regulated with four important Powers—The Zollverein, France, the United States, and the Netherlands.

The total amount now subscribed by Manchester and the surrounding district to the Cobden national tribute fund is £43,563 17s. 3d. The aggregate of the subscriptions throughout the country already reaches £62,000 at the least.

The apples introduced into the London markets during the present season are affected in a manner unknown for many years. The disease shows itself in the speedy decay of the fruit after it is gathered.

Some of the Paris papers allude to accounts from Tahiti, according to which, the attempt of the French to land at Wahine proved a failure, they being repulsed with a loss of 110 men. Governor Bruat intended avenging this defeat, and had begun to organise a large expedition; but England is said to have interfered, and not only has the expedition been abandoned, but the fort at Wahine is to be dismantled. France is said to have given up her claims to the island, and a treaty to that effect was to be concluded with the husband of Pomaré, who is king of Wahine.

The German journals announce that the potato disease has broken out, and is now making frightful ravages in Savoy. The Archbishop of Chambéry has ordered public prayers in all the churches to avert the calamity with which the country is menaced.

Another claimant to the Earldom of Perth has appeared in the person of Thomas Drummond, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Such is the competition among the Thames steamers, that passengers are now carried from London-bridge to Richmond and back for eightpence.

A large flight of locusts passed over the town of Sunderland on Monday evening last. They hovered over the neighbourhood of Hendon, and numbers alighted on the hedges there, till, on a crowd beginning to collect, they took flight towards the south. They appeared to conduct their migration in close company. Several of them were caught.

We learn from Athens that, in a division in the Chamber of Representatives, on a proposition by the Committee on the Budget for a reduction of the sum allowed to Ambassadors in foreign countries, the Ministry, notwithstanding a very powerful speech by M. Coletti against the proposition, had only a majority of 48 to 44.

The *Augsburg Gazette* informs us from Rome, that a general expectation is entertained there that the Pope will follow up his recent important political measures with a decree, giving to the city of Rome a municipal Government, in harmony with what exists in some of the other capitals in Europe.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 111 to 63, have agreed to submit to the people the question of so amending the constitution as to abolish all distinction of colour in respect to the privilege of voting.

It appears from a Parliamentary paper, that the gross receipts of the Post Office during the year 1845, amounted to £1,927,906 4s. 5½d. The charges of management were £1,114,849 2s. 6d. After sundry other deductions were made, there remained, as net profit to the Exchequer, £47,581 17s.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that during the last month typhus fever raged with such violence at St. Petersburg as to carry off 900 persons per day. We have heard nothing of this, however, from any other source.

Letters from Frankfurt announce that the Diet will at once take into consideration the important question of the laws on the press in Germany. A project is spoken of which, amongst other enactments, is to again subject to the censorship all writings of more than twenty pages of impression; and it is said that the law of September 19, 1819, will continue to govern the periodical press.

Preparations for the extension of the South Western Railway to the vicinity of Waterloo, Bridge, are actively progressing; a number of houses in the Wandsworth-road and Vauxhall-gate are already demolished, and the occupiers of premises in the Westminster-bridge-road are now vacating them. It is intended to cross this thoroughfare by a viaduct extending in a diagonal direction from the Upper Marsh, near the Old Marsh Gate, towards Waterloo-bridge.

A letter from Gibraltar informs us that the Dutch squadron, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince Henry, had arrived there on the 30th of July.

It appears from an official return that in 1843, 604,318 persons visited the British Museum; 660,529 in 1844; and 763,831 in 1845.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Austrian Government is about contracting a new loan, the late Polish revolt and the construction of railroads having absorbed all the ordinary resources of the state. In order to increase public confidence, it is in contemplation by the Government to publish a budget, which will be accompanied by some modification in the present system of taxation. There is also a report of a reduction being about to be made in the military force of the country.

According to a German paper, the Pope has received an autograph letter from Louis Philippe containing expressions of the highest esteem for his Holiness. A letter from Sinigaglia announced the arrival in that city, from Corfu, of 25 refugees, who had availed themselves of the late amnesty. They were welcomed by the inhabitants with the liveliest joy. The enthusiasm of the people of Rome had even manifested itself in the fashions. The ladies in their dresses, &c., preferred the pontifical colours of white and yellow, and the men also wore cravats of the same colours.

The advices from the River Plate state that Mr. Hamilton, the British Minister at Rio, had had a severe paralytic attack, but he was getting better when the last accounts came away.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, with which the Labourers' Friend Society is now united, has just received the munificent legacy of one thousand pounds, bequeathed to it in the will of the late James Tomlin, Esq., of West Malling, Kent.

The Kent papers state that the most surprising improvement has taken place within the last week—grounds that were so much blighted that they did not look as if they would grow one pocket per acre a fortnight ago may now produce six to eight cwt., and the good grounds promise to do as much this year as ever they did. There is fresh burr, and the hops are growing to a much larger size than usual—three grape hops measuring a foot. Picking will be general the first week in September.

We find the following in a letter from Vienna of the 2nd August:—"The Emperor of Austria has issued an ordinance for the creation of a High Court of Censorship, similar to that in Prussia, to which appeals may be made against the decisions of the censors. It is stated that a similar tribunal will be instituted in each of the States of Germany, thus protecting writers against the arbitrary decisions of the censors, whose scruples sometimes suppress productions which the Government would have an interest in seeing published."

Private letters from Madrid state that the representatives of England and France at Madrid have offered their mediation to arrange the differences between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments; but this important fact is not confirmed by the Madrid papers.

The Admiralty have just issued an order for the distribution of the medals to the officers and men of her Majesty's ships, who served in the late operations on the coast of China. It will be remembered that some months since the Master of the Mint received orders from her Majesty to prepare a die, which was shortly afterwards forwarded to her Majesty, who was pleased to signify her approval previous to the medals being struck.

The privilege of receiving letters from the metropolis daily, per morning mail, has, by an order of the Postmaster General, been just granted to the following additional post towns, viz.:—Congleton, Macclesfield, Nantwich, and Sandbach. Clifton, near Bristol, is now constituted an office for the receipt and payment of money orders.

A few days ago, Baboo Nogendentaugh Tagore, the son of the late much-lamented Dwarkanath Tagore, arrived in Liverpool. Baboo, who dresses like his father, in the costume of his native country, is a fine lad, apparently not more than seventeen years of age.

A day or two ago one of the prisoners confined in Kirkdale gaol set fire to a portion of the building known by the name of the Western Lodge, in which the wardens of the prison usually slept. He did so that he might be transported. He has been fully committed to take his trial at the assizes. He is called Saml. Greathad, and was tried for arson about a year ago, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The trial of the persons accused of being concerned in the forgery of the scrip of the Buckinghamshire Railway, has been postponed till the September Sessions, in consequence of the absence of a material witness.

Letters from Portugal state that a proclamation has been extensively circulated with a view to get up a manifestation in favour of Don Miguel.

A trial has taken place at Gloucester, which lasted several days, the object of which was to disturb the will of the late James Wood, the banker of that city, and to give the real estate to Mr. John Wood, residing at Briarley Hall, Staffordshire. The plaintiff, however, was unsuccessful.

We regret to find from Provincial papers published in various parts of the country, that the potato disease exists to an alarming extent. In some districts, it is stated that the crop of potatoes will be totally unfit for food. A letter from Birmingham says:—"I fear it may now be fairly stated that the entire crop throughout this and the surrounding country has sustained great injury. I am told that here, as in Ireland, the effluvia arising from the ground is extremely offensive."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

BENEFICES VACANT.—The following benefices have become vacant:—The rectory of Goldhanger, with the rectory of Little Totham, Essex, in the gift of the Rev. T. Leigh; the vicarage of Shabbington, Bucks, by the death of the Rev. Phipps Long, M.A.; in the gift of Mrs. Wroughton; the rectory of Chorley, Lancashire, by the death of the Rev. John Whalley Master, M.A., in the gift of the rev. gentleman's executors; the incumbency of Aspall, Suffolk, in the gift of the executors of the Rev. J. Chevallier; the vicarage of Cranford, Sussex, in the gift of Mrs. Chevallier; the vicarage of South Scars, with Gilton and Besthorpe, Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the prebendary thereof; the incumbency of Trinity Church, Swansea, Glamorganshire, by the resignation of the Rev. George Townsend Warner, B.A., who has been appointed one of the masters of Harrow School.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrated a new church at Eastover, Bridgwater, on Monday last, in presence of a large number of the clergy. The church is dedicated to St. John, and the Rev. J. C. Collins, M.A., has been appointed to the incumbency.

MR. NEWMAN.—Mr. Newman is about to pay a long visit to Rome, with the view of completing his preparation for the priesthood.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.—Dr. Duke, of Hastings, with his lady, and all the members of his family, has, during the last few days, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—DEFEAT OF THE KAFFIRS.

We have received accounts from the Cape to the 16th of June, which give very interesting details of the defeat of the Kaffirs, at Fish River. The attack took place under Colonel Somerset, and the fighting lasted five hours. There was loss on both sides; but the Kaffirs have, without doubt, experienced a severe check.

A supplement to the *Cape Town Mail* of the 13th of June, gives the full particulars of the engagement:—

"Mail Office, June 15, 1846.

"The Frontier post which arrived this morning brings intelligence of an engagement having taken place near Fort Peddie, in which the Kaffirs have at last felt the weight of the arm they had so long and daringly provoked, and which has been so unwillingly lifted against them.

"The *Frontier Times* of the 9th inst. contains the following particulars, which we hasten to lay before our readers:—

"DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY, NEAR FORT PEDDIE.

"Tuesday, 6 p. m.

"As we were going to press we received intelligence of a brilliant engagement that took place yesterday between the division under Colonel Somerset and a numerous body of the enemy, near Fort Peddie. The particulars, as they have come to hand in private letters, are as follows. The despatches were brought in to the General by Lieutenant Bisset, Cape Mounted Rifles.

"Fort Peddie, June 8.

"Colonel Somerset has just arrived from the most successful trip against the Kaffirs which he has taken yet. A party of the Burghers and Fingoes were ordered off last night to scour the Fish River Bush, in the direction of Stock's and Umka's Kraals, and Colonel Somerset himself joined them to-day, early, with the Cape Mounted Rifles and two great guns. Not far from here (I think about the place where the waggons were burned) the Kaffirs were seen in great force, and then commenced the day.

"The smoke of the guns could be distinctly seen from the tower, and from before nine a.m. till about two p.m. the firing from cannon and small arms was kept up without ceasing. At last, Colonel Lindsay sent out Captain Hogg with his troop, and King and his gun, which turned out a most fortunate circumstance, as it seems that Stock, with whose men they were engaged, sent off mounted expresses for Pato to come to his assistance; but, just before they arrived, Somerset had driven Stock from the bush, and met the others under Umhala, with Captain Hogg in their rear; so that they could not retreat, and were thus between two fires. This was somewhere about Mount Somerset—the Dragoons charging through them, forming, and then charging back again. The Kaffirs being so knocked up with running and fighting, they could do nothing, and were cut down by scores. The flats are covered with dead, and all the kraals on fire, and very strong suspicions of Stock himself having fallen. I have not heard the estimated number of slain, but it is thought about 500.

"Sir Harry Darrell is wounded in the arm and leg by assegais. Bunbury is also wounded in the arm and leg by assegais. Captain Walpole, Royal Engineers, is wounded in the thigh by a ball, and severely wounded in the neck by an assegai, which laid bare the windpipe. None of the officers, however, are dangerously hurt. Five of the 7th wounded; one, I believe, dangerously, the assegai having entered about the small of the back, and coming out opposite in front.

"A Cape Mounted sergeant was killed—the only one—so this is all the casualties on our side.

"Two prisoners have been taken, who say that the Kaffirs were just assembling in the bush to intercept the waggons from Trompeter's to-morrow. All the Burghers, when coming in, had bundles of assegais, and captured guns. A great many good-looking horses were also taken.

"Fort Peddie, June 8.

"Colonel Somerset has been out to-day in the direction of Stock's Kraal. About an hour after he left we heard heavy firing, which lasted for two or three hours. It appears that they were challenged by a lot of Kaffirs in the bush; they went in after them, and gave them a regular mauling, shot a great number of them, and coming out on the flat when they had polished these gentlemen off, they fell in with a body of about 500 to 600, whom they also charged, and shot like so many dogs. I believe, at the lowest computation, 350 were left dead on the field. This last body that they fell in with were Pato's Kaffirs, who heard the firing at Stock's Kraal, and were hastening to his assistance, when, luckily for us, they were caught upon the open flat, and the 7th Dragoons and Cape Corps charged them and literally rode over them. I trust that this affair, coupled with the attack on Peddie, will cool their courage considerably. One corporal of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was shot dead, and Sir Harry Darrell, Captain Walpole, Royal Engineers, and L. Bunbury, together with some men of the 7th, are slightly wounded. I think, four of them slightly, and one very dangerously. Colonel Somerset seems the only man that can bring them to their senses. They were all going down to attack supply waggons that were to come up from Trompeter's to-morrow morning, but I fancy, after to-day, they will not attempt it.

"Fort Peddie, June 8.

"I must now give you an account of the slaughter that took place shortly after. We were all very tired, having been on our legs from 9 o'clock last night to mid-day to-day, with hardly any refreshment. We, therefore, hastened to the camp; however, we were disappointed in having refreshment. We saw the Colonel's division a mile or two ahead, marching quietly on. Presently we saw a party ride ahead, and soon after a race. Then firing commenced. I rode up as fast as I could to the ridge; a spectacle was then presented to my view which I shall not forget. A large party of Kaffirs had collected near the Kieskamma, intending to move to-day towards the Fish River to intercept the waggons, and stop the communication. This party heard the firing and thought that the waggons were attacked. They hastened to help, but what was their astonishment when they found a large force in front of them. Fortunately there was no bush to shelter them; they fired one volley and dismounted from their horses—about 300 mounted and 700 foot. The Dragoons then charged them, and killed many; a panic seized them—they ran off, and were shot like sheep, Dragoons, Cape Corps, Boers—all firing at them, following them up full six miles. They became completely exhausted—they could not run. The slaughter was awful! They were followed up to near the Kieskamma. The slaughter was on the Gwange, near Mr. Tainton's late place. The lowest estimate is, I believe, 300 killed; very few were seen to get away.

"We took three prisoners—one at Umpakati, belonging to Crell. He said the intention of the Kaffirs was to drive the Umlungu into the sea. We asked how it was to day. He said it was all finished to day. Pato has crossed the Kieskamma. Umhala and Seyole were with this command. How they fared we cannot tell. It is supposed that Stock was this day killed.

"Fort Peddie, June 8.

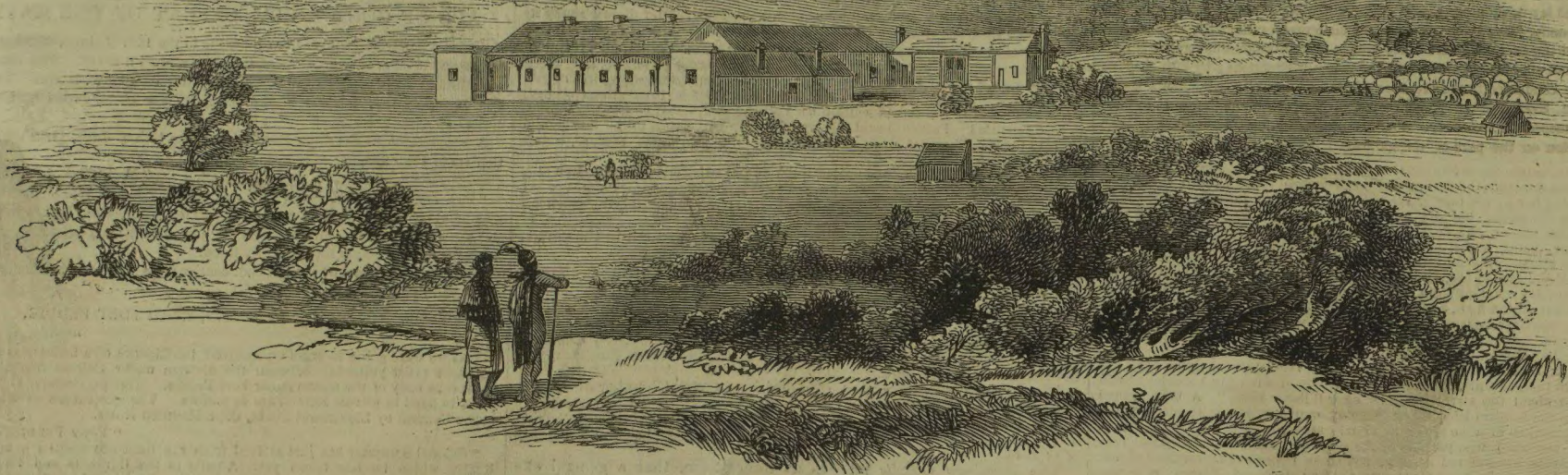
"Colonel Somerset's division left this morning to attack Eno's Kaffirs, and fell in with the enemy in great numbers, who were, however, in the Kloofs. The Infantry, Hottentots, and Fingoes swept the bush, killing an immense number. As the party were returning, they fell in with about 600 Caffres on a flat near Somerset Mount, killing at least 350. The enemy were pursued for four miles, the colonial forces riding within ten paces of them, quietly dismounting and shooting at them. The Kaffirs fought with great determination until turned.

"One of the Cape Mounted Rifles killed. Captain Sir H. Darrell, Cornet Bunbury of the 7th, Captain Walpole, Royal Engineers, were wounded—none of them dangerously.

"Sir H. Darrell was wounded with an assegai in the thigh and arm; Captain Walpole by a spent ball, and by an assegai in the neck. Captain Donovan had a narrow escape of being dragged off his horse, but was saved by the bravery of a man named Brown, formerly of the 75th Regiment, who rushed up and killed the Kaffir. One of the 7th Dragoons was badly wounded. Lieutenant J. O'Reilly, Bisset, and Armstrong behaved gallantly, killing many Kaffirs each. One Kaffir killed himself in battle to prevent himself from being killed by the troops. The Chief Stock is reported to have been killed, and there seems reason to believe that Colonel Somerset's success had banished a preconcerted scheme of attack on Trompeter's Post, so as to cut off all supplies from this place. One Fingo was killed. Upwards of 100 stand of arms (muskets) were taken; also 200 bundles of assegais, and 20 horses, several of them Cape Corps horses."

Another account says:—"Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of Colonel Somerset at Fort Peddie. It appears from a Kaffir spy who has been taken that Colonel Somerset had a very narrow escape in conducting his long wagon train through the bush. The Kaffirs had been informed that Colonel Somerset would march by Trompeter's, and it is said that the whole of the immense body of Kaffirs who attacked Fort Peddie was lying in ambush for him in the bush beyond Trompeter's, where they attacked the wagon train under Captain Campbell. Perceiving their mistake a large number of them wheeled round to Committees, and just reached it as he was passing through. Had the whole body been in readiness for him, as they intended, the struggle would have been a severe one; indeed, it is very doubtful whether it would have been possible to defend 105 waggons against such a force. The recent attacks on Fort Peddie appear to have been attended with a greater loss of Kaffirs than was supposed. Many bodies have been found near the post, and their loss is now estimated at

T H E W A R I N K A F F I R L A N D .



BEAUFORT COTTAGE (MR. HOWSE'S) AND FRONTIER POST, NEAR FORT BEAUFORT.

from 400 to 500 men. The number of Kaffirs who attacked the post has been rather under estimated in the despatch of Colonel Lindsay; it has been ascertained that there were at least 9000 men in the field; the loss of cattle has also been understated, the Kaffirs having carried off upwards of 6000. A chief of the Slambie tribes is believed to have fallen in the second attack, as the usual cry of lamentation when any great chief is killed (an unearthly prolonged yell) was heard from the large division, supposed to be Dushani's tribe, as they retreated. Those acquainted with the Kaffirs imagine that Susani, Nonibi's son, the great chief of Dushani's tribe, is the person killed. The Kaffirs attacked the Fingoes' cattle the same night, as it was supposed they would, but were repulsed, the Fingoes killing four of them. We have heard the good conduct of the Fingoes spoken of with approbation; one instance of generous forbearance should not pass unnoticed. Several Kaffirs had been pursued by the Fingoes, until from exhaustion they fell, and endeavoured to creep off on their hands and knees; the Fingoes would not shoot them in this defenceless state."

An extra edition of the *Graham's Town Journal* contains the following:—"We have the satisfaction of announcing that despatches have just reached town, brought by Lieutenant Bisset, Cape Mounted Rifles, containing particulars of a very spirited engagement with the Kaffirs at the kraal of the Kaffir Chief Stock, and in which the enemy was utterly defeated, with a loss variously estimated from 300 to 500 men. There appears to be no mistake as to the character of this engagement, and which may be considered a fair trial of strength between the combatants, and who appear to have been very equal in number. The vast superiority of our forces was never for an instant doubtful. The Kaffirs, seduced by their recent astonishing successes, appear to have exhibited, at the outset, great daring, not shunning the engagement, but challenging the troops to come on—an invitation which, in this instance, there was no backwardness in accepting. This applies, however, only to Stock's Kaffirs, as in the subsequent and most successful engagement, the enemy was taken entirely by surprise, and appears to have been almost totally destroyed."

The following "summary of the week" is given in the *African Journal* of June 11. It must be observed that the summary was written before intelligence of Captain Somerset's last success had arrived:—

"The events of the past week have been of a less exciting character than for several weeks that have preceded it. As we intimated in our last journal, the Kaffirs have retired, glutted with the spoil of the colonial farmers, across the border. There are still a few straggling parties on this side of the border, chiefly infesting the bushy country between the Zuurberg and the Addo, and which keep that district in a state of alarm; but it seems to be pretty certain that these are not in any great force, and that the great body of the invaders have been recalled to concert some new enterprise, and which it will be well for our Government to consider with the most careful attention. The power of the confederated chiefs should be accurately estimated, and arrangements corresponding thereto be at once made to meet it. The following, though a rough calculation of this force, will be quite near enough for all practical purposes:—

Crell's Tribes	18,000 warriors.
Sandili, Macomo, and others of the Gaika tribes	10,000 do.
Umhala and others of the T'Slambie tribes	8,000 do.
Pato and the Congo tribes	2,000 do.
Mapassa, and part of the Tambu tribes	2,000 do.
Total	40,000

"If we may allow for all who may remain neutral of this host, 2000 men, it is, we apprehend, as far as we can go, thus leaving 38,000 infuriated savages to be resisted, driven back, and, if possible, subjugated by the power of the colony. It should also be borne in mind, that the principal Tambu, or Tambooke Chief, Umterasa, is at present doubtful; but should he join in the league, he will throw an additional 12,000 men into the scale against it. To meet this large force, we have, according to the estimates made, say 20,000 men, including 4000 disciplined troops of all arms. But then we have other resources. We have several ships

of war upon our coast, and reinforcements of military may be speedily expected. We have a right, too, to expect the co-operation of Faku, the Fetcani, or Ama-ponda Chief, and who, if he take the field, will at least furnish full employment for Crell, and thus diminishing by 10,000 warriors the estimated force opposed to the colony."

"Besides this, it must be borne in mind that all the warriors in Kaffirland cannot possibly engage, any more than all the men among us, in the active duties of the field. The wealth of the Kaffir is cattle, and these must be tended, an employment in which the women and children are never permitted to engage. Subtracting, therefore, all so employed, it is probable that the total amount of the Kaffir force which may actually take the field will amount to 30,000 men. And when we reflect that these are all practised to the use of arms from their childhood—that their mode of conducting warfare is extremely harassing to disciplined troops; when we estimate their boldness, and the tact displayed in all their enterprises, and then add to all this the difficulties of the country, the result may well make our Government proceed with the most watchful circumspection, as well as awaken a full determination to carry forward whatever measures may be resolved on with that determined courage and perseverance, without which the colony cannot reasonably hope, ultimately, for decided success."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving shows Beaufort Cottage, on Lieur Fontein, the property of Mr. J. Howse, distant about twelve miles from Fort Beaufort. This is one of the defensible posts on the frontier, which the Kaffirs attacked on May 5; and, after a sharp contest, with a loss of three men on the settlers' side, the enemy succeeded in capturing 330 head of cattle, 7 horses, and 17,000 sheep.

The second scene, sketched on April 26, when immense herds of colonial cattle were driven through the Fish River by large bodies of Kaffirs. They passed close under the guns of the post at Trompetter's Drift, and suffered much loss from the grape and canister shot thrown in amongst them. The dead and wounded were instantly placed on pack bullocks, and carried off.



KAFFIRS DRIVING THEIR SPOIL AND CARRYING THEIR WOUNDED AND SLAIN ACROSS TROMPETTER'S DRIFT.

CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF KOTE KANGRA. (WITH SKETCHES BY AN OFFICER OF NATIVE INFANTRY.)

THE chief item of news received by the last Overland Mail from India, is the surrender to the British troops of the Fort of Kote Kangra, hitherto reputed by the natives to be by far the strongest hill-fort in India. By the courtesy of a Correspondent distinguished in the British service, we are enabled to illustrate this courageous event, from a series of Sketches taken upon the site of the affair.

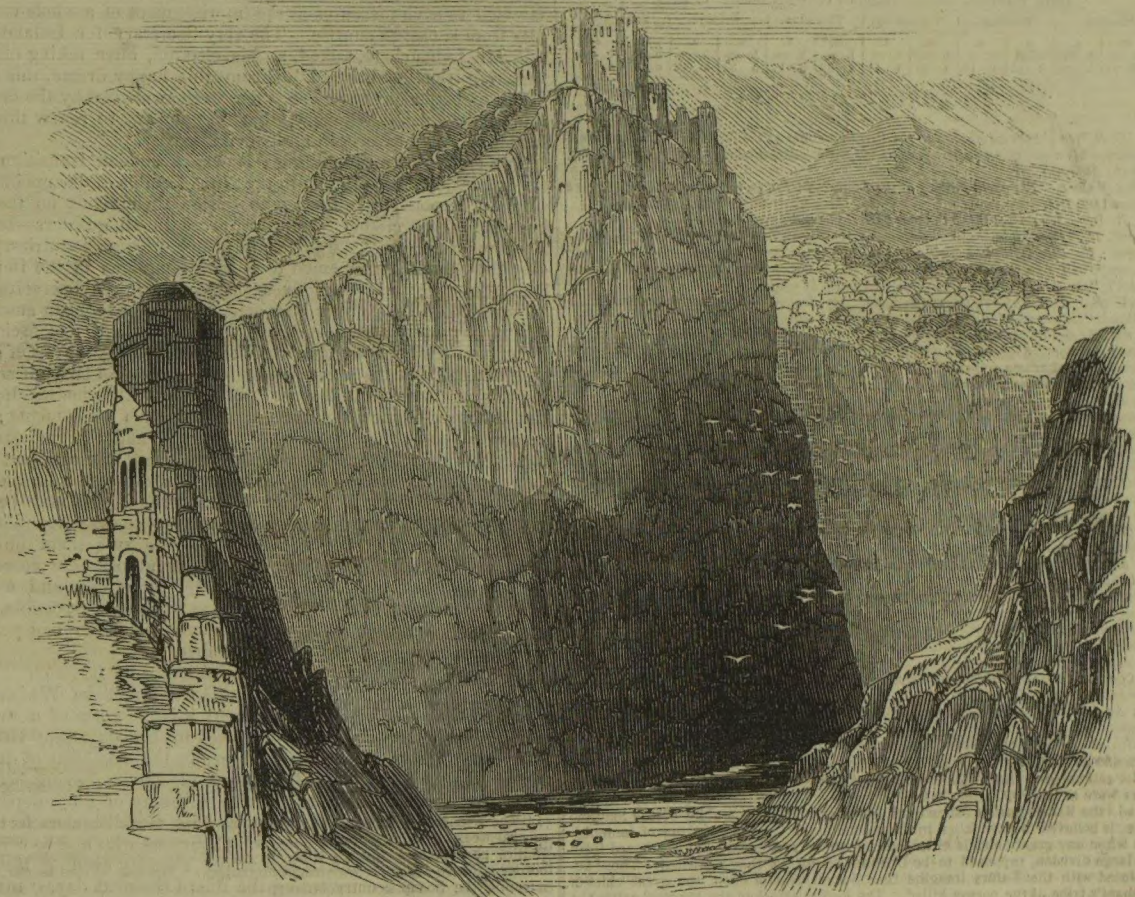
The Fort was evacuated on the 28th of May, after some laborious operations, which are thus detailed in the *Delhi Extra Gazette* of June:—

"The guns (heavy) commenced the ascent of the Mulkera Hill, in progress to their respective batteries in the town, on the morning of the 28th. This fact became known for certain to the garrison about ten o'clock. They ceased their fire, and sent a messenger to Deena Nath, to intimate their inclination to surrender if their lives were guaranteed them. The agent to the Governor General declined any other terms but an unconditional submission. An hour was allowed them to come out and lay down their arms. Within this time, about three o'clock, the Killadar (Soondur Singh), accompanied by his Sirdars, came out; they laid down their arms at the gate, and were made over to Captain Goddard, commanding the town, who had previously received all necessary instructions; by him they were immediately conducted to the presence of Major Lawrence, who had arrived to receive them. Even then the garrison were wavering, and brought a gun to bear on the party, suspecting treachery. Soondur Singh, however, proceeded to tender his submission on the part of the garrison; the same having been accepted



SOONDUR SINGH, KILLADAR OF KANGRA.

he and his followers were immediately permitted to return to the fort, and acquaint the inmates that each person would be allowed to bring on one bundle but nothing more. In an hour's time, men, women, children,



FORT OF KOTE KANGRA, FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTH END OF THE RAMPART.

and bundles in great numbers, made their appearance, the men laying down their arms, as they came out, and giving up their names—Major Lawrence, Mr. John Lawrence, and others, being quietly seated to look on. They then all passed through the town with their bundles, (containing clothes and cooking utensils,) on their heads, protected by extended files of Sepoys, to an appointed place of rendezvous under Fort Mulkera. Captain Goddard, with three companies, then marched in, and the British colours were hoisted upon the highest point. All this was so sudden and unexpected among the native part of the community, that their astonishment is said to have been indescribable. Soondur Singh is represented as rather a fine, but debauched-looking man.

"The fort was inspected by the political authorities immediately after its surrender, and found to have ten gates—the masonry massive, but dilapidated. It was believed that some guns, and a party of sappers and miners, would be left with the 44th Native Infantry."

One of our Illustrations shows a scene from the extraordinary feat of bringing up the guns, some 56 times, across rivers and over ravines and precipices, a distance of 50 miles in nine days, by the united labour of horses, bullocks, elephants, and men, all scientifically directed, and working day and night.

The second Engraving shows the Fort of Kote Kangra, from the top of the rampart, near the south end of it, looking north. The rock on which, the fort

stands is the same as that of the surrounding hills, viz., a conglomerate of large rolled stones, bound together in clay slate, or in sandstone, and, in some places, by lime. The dip of the rock is 18°; its direction N. by E.; and its north and west sides are washed by a river: just above the outer gate is a deep ditch or natural chasm, crossed by a bridge, which was broken down by the garrison. On the highest point of the rock is the citadel, which contains several very curious Hindoo temples, finely sculptured in stone: the whole of the masonry of the fort, too, is of cut stone. Opposite is the *chabootra*, in front of the town; and, in the distance, is a range of hills, about 15 miles off, and 14,000 feet in height.

The Portrait of Soondur Singh was sketched after he had surrendered himself and his garrison: he is about six feet in height, and square built.

Thus, has another fort been compelled to surrender without bloodshed, to our energetic science and practice of war, and the courageous and indomitable spirit with which all the troops (mostly Native) have been inspired when serving under Brigadier Wheeler. The occupation of this almost impregnable fort has produced a great effect in the north of India, for the British troops are looked upon as invincible. Many of the petty Rajahs were anxious to make peace, and to show their willingness to obey the British by surrendering their heavy guns, &c.

The annexed Illustrations are from sketches by Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Jack, 30th Native Infantry, to whom our special thanks are tendered.



BRINGING UP THE GUNS.

INDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 23.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
 TUESDAY, 25.—Sir W. Herschell died, 1822.
 WEDNESDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
 THURSDAY, 27.—Admiral Blake born, 1599; died, 1657.
 FRIDAY, 28.—St. Augustine.
 SATURDAY, 29.—St. John Baptist beheaded.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 29.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. E. B." to obtain admission to the Reading-room of the British Museum, should address his application (attested by a respectable householder) to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum.
 "H. S." Cork.—The great gallery of the Louvre, in Paris, extends in a line of more than 1400 feet.
 "T. R. D."—We do not think the mark would be a disqualification.
 "G. W. W."—Cheapside.—The uninjured property will, of course, belong to the insurer; the Fire Office indemnifying him for the portion destroyed or injured.
 "Agnes" will find the information required in "The Handbook to Paris." Mont-teith's "Guide to Foreign Railways" will also be useful.
 "G. W. L."—Barnesley.—The public have been, from time to time, tantalised with minute "discoveries" as to the authorship of "Junius's Letters;" but the author is still the depository of his own secret.
 "Vinosus Sutor," Kinsale.—It does not seem necessary that, in a Charade, the word should consist of one or two syllables, according to the definition given in most of our English Dictionaries and Cyclopaedias.
 "E. A. G."—Lymington, is thanked.
 "An Adventurer" should advertise his invention.
 "Bartomeas," Edinburgh, must be at the loss of the book, if the bookseller can prove that he duly "posted" it. We cannot furnish estimates of Designs or Engravings.
 "Operamus."—We do not know Taglioni's real age. Mario's projected marriage has been abandoned.
 "Philo-Musician."—Inquire of Mr. Parker, in the Strand.
 "Organists."—Any Music Publisher will answer the queries: apply to Novello, in Cheapside, or in Dean-street, Soho.
 "H. M. L."—Apply to Cocks and Co., Music Publishers.
 "A Citizen" and "A Resident in Fleet-street" complain of the three houses on the north side of that thoroughfare, between Praed's Banking-house and Clifford's inn-passage, projecting considerably beyond the line of St. Dunstan's Church.
 "Aeronauticus Novus."—We do not know.
 "Fawn," Leyton.—Vegetable Marrow; Wait.
 "E. S." Worcester, is thanked.
 "A Constant Reader" should apply to one of the Advertising Tailors. We do not chronicle Male Fashions.
 "An Ancient Subscriber," Navin.—The Chiltern Hundreds are a portion of the highlands of Bucks, belonging to the Crown; by accepting the stewardship of which, a Member of the House of Commons customarily vacates his seat.
 "Tony Lactis," W. Cones.—We have not room.
 "W. D." Penrith.—Dymock, in his "Bibliotheca Classica," gives the first, second, and third syllables of "Coriolis," short; and the fourth of "Coriolanus," long. John Kemble insisted in making the second syllable long; but we forget the authority for his stage practice.
 "H. R." is thanked for the "Book"; but we cannot promise.
 "Montague Smith."—Blazam's Architectural Glossary, Abridged, price 8s.; the price of the "Glossary," in 2 vols. 8vo., is 32s.; of the "Companion to the Glossary," 16s., 8vo.
 "Wubeachensis."—Affectation and silliness are often displayed in pronunciation.
 "Locomotive" had better inquire of one of the engine drivers.
 "We cannot entertain" the "Sailors' Home."
 "J. P." Wandsworth Road.—The landlord is not liable.
 "F." is thanked, but his Suggestions for Lighting Railway Tunnels are too lengthy for our columns.
 "W. D." Ipswich.—Messrs. Fenn, of Newgate-street, sell all sorts of Wood Engraving Tools. Wood Types are usually cut from pear-tree.
 "A Whaler," the Hague.—Mr. Beale's excellent work on the Sperm Whale contains accounts of the Fisheries. Scoresby's "Northern Whale Fishery" describes the Greenland Fishery.
 "Omega."—Merimee's "Art of Oil Painting," translated by Taylor, price 12s., is a sound work.
 "M. Y." should look into the advertising columns of the newspapers for a vessel about to sail to Port Philip.
 "A Reader," Edinburgh, is thanked for the details of the Masonic Ceremony; but we have not room to add them to the already lengthy report of the proceedings.
 "G. W. G."—See the first article in our Journal of last week.
 "A Constant Reader," Sheffield, if not compellable to serve out his term of apprenticeship by common law or equity, in case of the alteration of the firm, is by custom.
 "Philo-Opyrov."—The Work on Organs has not, we believe, yet appeared.
 "Lancetwood."—Good Archery Implements may be purchased at No. 45, Cornhill.
 "A Subscriber," Beudley.—The Railway Times, or the Railway Chronicle.
 "Stella W."—Rubbing with leather and spirit of wine.
 "R. G. P."—The paragraph in our Journal of last week, erroneously stating the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., to be the eldest son of the late Earl of Pembroke, was copied from an evening paper. The Right Hon. Gentleman is the second son of the late Earl, who, in 1827, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Earl.
 "Omega," Woolwich.—Retailers of tea are obliged to take out a license, which costs 11s. a year.
 "Amicus" is thanked.
 "A Welsh Subscriber."—"Stable Economy," or "Stable-Talk and Table-Talk."
 "An Old Subscriber," Leicester.—A Dyer.
 "Mars."—The height of Mr. Wyatt's colossal Wellington Group is about 30 feet; the height of the arch upon which it is to be placed, is about 80 feet.
 "INELIGIBLE."—"Lines to Florence."
 "Tracts for the Trains," and the continuation of the tale of "Gold," are unavoidably omitted from pressure of News this week.

Our Subscribers and the Public are apprized that from this date, the Numbers comprised in Vols. 1, 2, and 3 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, (Nos. 1 to 87, inclusive,) cannot be sold separately, but only in volumes. This alteration, rendered imperative, by the constant demand for back Numbers, will, we trust, suggest to our Subscribers the necessity of keeping their Sets of our Journal perfect, in order to insure its entirety as an unique ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1846.

THE Government has had courage enough to retrace the "false step" it made in proposing the Arms Bill, an error on which we remarked last week. It was in truth an inconceivable miscalculation or forgetfulness. But it has been withdrawn, to the great joy of all who wish to see a new Government adopt a new, or, at least, a very partially tried policy. The question now is, why did the Ministry propose it at all? Of all positions in which a Statesman can place himself, that from which he is compelled to withdraw after it has been deliberately chosen, is the most humiliating. It would be absurd to suppose that such a position is sought; an error of judgment alone could produce it, and that error in the present instance may not improbably have been thus produced; the ministerialists, that is the office-holding or office expecting Whigs, opposed principally the new clauses introduced into the Arms Act in 1843; as the Act in its original form had been passed by every Government, for some half century, they could not very strongly condemn that for which they were quite as responsible as any other party.

In opposing the new details of an old measure, then, Lord John Russell did not declare against the principle of it, thinking, perhaps, that such a time-honoured piece of vexation, a real fragment of the old "garrison" yoke in Ireland, would not be opposed by any one, save the Irish members themselves, who, as far as we have observed, are almost the last persons consulted in any measure affecting their constituents. The extreme speaking against the

Arms Bill was confined to them and the Liberal English members beyond the pale of office. It was strongly opposed, but passed; and it might have been renewed, but for the position taken on the Coercion Bill of the present session. On that question the present Premier made declarations totally inconsistent with the principle of coercion: it was the opening of another, and we hope a better, line of policy. The old one had confessedly failed—in no form more signally than that of the Arms Act. It was supposed by all that, unless in some extraordinary circumstances, we had bid a long farewell to such measures as the imprisonment of a whole community from sunset to sunrise. The very Secretary for Ireland himself, Mr. Labouchere, talked, at his election, after taking office, of "making the law beloved." From this happy dream, this bright vision of better days to come, men were awakened by the declaration of the Liberal Ministry, that they meant to renew this most denounced of measures in all its evil integrity.

The effect was most chilling; it was a sudden transition from the tropical climate of hope to the Nova Zembla of disappointment. Could it be possible in those who ousted their rivals on the very question of coercion? Murmurs arose in all quarters—both in Parliament and from the press, and people of both countries. Then only the Government seemed to become conscious of the immense inconsistency; but, their eyes thus opened, they perceived the error; and, to their credit be it said, have lost no time in amending it. It may be that statesmen are, to some extent, unconscious of the effect their own speeches and declarations produce out of doors, and imagine that the interpretation of them should be made according to that "non-natural sense" in favour with some theologians. But the mass of men do not understand such refinements; they take words to be the exponents of thoughts, and the indicators of corresponding actions. They understand them to mean just what they appear to mean; and certainly they never take them to signify less. They will not admit that one language may be held in Opposition and another in office; the people draw sounder conclusions in political ethics than those who rule them imagine. Thus, the first burst of indignation at this unfortunate movement has recalled the Government to its better intentions, and warned them to remove from the "ancient ways" as soon as possible, they being unsafe and untenable, and condemned by the best political surveyors—themselves among the number.

A MEASURE was introduced by the Government on Wednesday, which will prove of signal importance: it is the germ of a department of the Executive specially devoted to Railways and Railway Business. The system has quite outgrown the possibility of dealing with it by such a body as the Board of Trade, having before it enough occupation of its own. The necessity of an independent Railway Board has been long felt, and its establishment foreseen; but the Committee of the House of Commons who had to consider the subject did not make its report till Tuesday evening last. In bringing in the bill constituting the Board the next day, it must be confessed the Government has not lost a moment's time. The rapidity with which it acted denotes, indeed, something of a "foregone conclusion," as if it had resolved already what to do, and only waited for the report of Mr. Morrison's Committee as the opportunity of doing it. The plan is shortly this; the Board is to consist of five, including the President; that officer will be salaried, as will two of the other members also; the remaining two will be members of the Government for the time being, without any additional salary for their services on the Railway Board; the President will be a removable and ministerial officer; the two non-ministerial members of the Board will always remain, a fixed centre of information amid the changes politics may work among their colleagues. Their executive staff of clerks, &c., will be principally transferred to them from the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, as they are already experienced in the labour required of them. The functions of the Board, as far as they have been stated, are a supervision of Railway Companies, who are to be kept strictly to the terms of their several Acts of Parliament in all their proceedings, such as raising money, executing works, &c. It is to be hoped that the Board will have a more effectual control over lines already in operation, as to their management: in some cases the public require protection against irregularities and mismanagement. General Pasley, when an accident occurs, can only look at the spot and say how it happened: the Board of Trade could not compel a Company to take any positive measures; if it was obeyed, it was from a disposition on the part of the managers to do so. We hope to see this amended; in such matters the public is almost powerless, and requires such a champion as a Government department will furnish. Too extensive powers need not be granted at first; but there must be a positive check somewhere. The decision of what lines are to be laid down remains as before; this question is not yet grappled with; but an independent branch of the Government once established, much may be expected from the "theory of development."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S GRAND DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to her Majesty's Ministers, their ladies, and a very large party. It was one of the most magnificent banquets given even in the present most brilliant and hospitable mayoralty. The present Lord Mayor has in the performance of the duties of the office known no party. The moment the Whigs came into power his Lordship, although the supporter of the Conservatives on all occasions which furnished opportunities of advocating their views, invited Lord John Russell and the rest of the Government to the Mansion House. The invitation was most warmly accepted.

After the cloth was removed, grace having been said by the Lord Mayor's chaplain, and the loving cup having gone round with the usual formalities, the accustomed toasts to the Queen, the Royal Family, &c. were given. The Lord Mayor then begged to propose "Prosperity to the Church," and to couple with that toast the name of the Bishop of Oxford. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Oxford, in returning thanks, observed that so unable did he feel duly to acknowledge the unexpected honour just conferred upon him, that if he consulted his own feelings he would silently acknowledge it; but rather than be guilty of any seeming neglect, after the manifestation of such kindness, he would venture to say thus much: He attributed the magnificence and abundant hospitality this day displayed, the greatness of the country and of its destinies, to the institutions of the country, as connected with the Church. (Cheers.) It was a proof of what that Church was intended to accomplish, and what, with God's blessing, he would venture to say it should accomplish in the world. (Cheers.)

The next toast given by the Lord Mayor, was "Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers." (Great cheering followed the announcement of the toast.)

Lord John Russell rose, and was received with renewed plaudits. His Lordship said—I rise to return thanks in the name of my colleagues, and in my own name, for the honour you have just done us. Your Lordship has rightly said that the office you hold is not a political office, and should not be so used; and confident I am that every one present can bear testimony to the perfect fairness and impartiality with which you have held the reins of authority and power in this great and important city. (Cheers.) It is quite true, as your Lordship has said, that I am not only the First Minister of the Crown, but that I have also the honour to be one of the representatives for this great city, and I believe I am the first person who ever held the office of the First Minister of the Crown and at the same time been intrusted with the representation of the City of London. (Cheers.) The duties which my colleagues and myself have taken upon ourselves are both arduous and anxious, but in the performance of those duties we are encouraged not only by the favour which is shown to those who intend to perform honestly their charge, but we are likewise supported by the aid which in every department of the State is given to the Ministers of the Crown. My noble friend at the head of the Department for Foreign Affairs knows that any representation he may make to foreign powers will be received with that weight which is due to the authority of one who speaks in the name of this great and respected nation. (Cheers.) Those who are intrusted with the commercial concerns of this country, know that they have no slumbering or sluggish energies to rouse. They know that it is only their part to watch the course of the sagacity, enterprise, and power which are displayed by British merchants, and which are added year by year to the wealth, the prosperity, and the strength of this empire. (Loud cheers.) Those of my colleagues who are charged with the naval and military departments, feel confident that those engaged in its army and navy would emulate the example shown in former wars by their predecessors, and that the valour displayed during former wars will, if required, be repeated in every quarter of the globe, under every disadvantage of climate, and every circumstance of privation and peril by those who now serve the Crown in the army and the navy, and who will be ready, at the call of their

country, to shed their blood in her defence. So, likewise, with regard to all other departments of the State, our task is lightened by the confidence we have in the good feeling of the people; and I say for myself and those who have to guard the general concerns of this country, that we believe that, in the spirit of this country, in the industry of this country, and in the love of freedom which prevails in this country, there is a security which may make them sleep easy and unconcerned, even with the great task and immense responsibility which attach to them. (Great cheering.) If any part of this empire is suffering distress and privation at the present moment we shall be sure of the sympathy of the other part of the empire to carry their suffering fellow-countrymen through those periods of distress and suffering; and, last of all, I believe there is that sense in the people of this country of the blessings which they, under the signal favour of Providence, enjoy, as will prevent them from lightly hazarding the safety of those institutions under which we live; and whilst we see the episcopal bench adorned by men of learning and eloquence—whilst we see the judicial bench upheld by men of great ability and acknowledged impartiality—all these institutions derive strength and stability from the increased hold they have upon the affections and regard of the people. (Loud cheers.) These are circumstances which make it possible for the Ministers of the Crown to carry on the affairs of this great empire with the hope of success. Having said thus much, I now turn to perform that which I think is my duty to this company—namely, to propose to you the health of the Lord Mayor. We have all heard how well he has performed the several duties of the high office he holds, and we all know and see how well he discharges the more pleasing task of displaying hospitality. Assured that you will join me heartily in drinking this toast, I beg leave to propose to you, "The Health of the Lord Mayor."

The toast was received with every mark of respect and enthusiasm. The Lord Mayor said he could assure Lord John Russell and the company, that when he was placed by the choice of his fellow-citizens in the honourable post he held, he undertook it with a determination to discharge its duties to the best of his ability. If he had so far succeeded, nothing could give him greater pleasure than to carry out the same principles to the end of his year of office, when he hoped to restore the trust to his fellow-citizens without having relaxed any of those powers or influence which he hoped would be long continued without being at all disturbed. (Loud cheers.) His Lordship next proposed "The Health of the Foreign Ambassadors," coupled with the name of the Prussian Minister, Chevalier Bunsen.

The Chevalier returned thanks in a few words. The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Marquis of Lansdowne and the House of Lords."

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that by connecting his name with those of the other Peers there present, the Lord Mayor had constituted the representation of a more numerous body than at this period of the session was to be found in the House of Lords itself. He and his noble friends were deeply sensible that the House of Lords were indebted for the strong hold, he hoped the permanent hold, which that house had on the opinion of the public, to the frequent intercourse and social relations which the members of the House of Lords had at all times, and at none more than the present, maintained with all other classes of the community—with none more beneficially than with those great institutions and corporate establishments, which were all, in a greater or less degree, essentially interwoven or connected with the freedom, prosperity, wealth, and happiness of this great country. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "Lord Morpeth, and the House of Commons." Lord Morpeth: My Lord, I must confess that my name has certainly been coupled rather unexpectedly with so distinguished and important a body in the State as the House of Commons; and, though numerous as are the names of the members of that House here present, as detailed to us previously to pledging the loving cup, I am sure I can venture to speak in behalf of all of them, that they value to the utmost the extending enterprise, the expanding wealth, the developing industry, and the practical benevolence and virtues of that great metropolis, that wonderful city, in the midst of which they meet for the public weal. (Great cheering.) Your Lordship has been pleased to advert to the office which I, by the favour of her Majesty, at this moment fill. I am sorry to find that, in this office, I inherit some little matters of dispute with the august body of which your Lordship is the head; but I trust we shall soon consult together in all such matters, and so dispose of them, that we shall find that our differences are of that sort which may be likened to the quarrels of persons tenderly attached to each other; and that it will be found that an arrangement may be made which shall not only detract nothing from, but add something to the Crown's grace, and the City's loyalty. (Loud and universal cheering.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne proposed "The Health of the Lady Mayoress," which was drunk with enthusiasm; and the ladies withdrew.

The company parted at a late hour, evidently delighted with the very great efforts used to make them all happy.

Mr. Harker, the City toast-master, performed the duties of his office to admiration.

ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.—On Monday evening a numerously-attended public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of forming a "League" in connection with the American Anti-Slavery Society. The meeting was attended by most of the delegates to the World's Temperance Convention, and the proposed confederacy called the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. Thompson was elected president. Extracts from letters containing invitations to bring dogs to hunt runaway slaves—*alias* "troublesome neighbours"—were read as were also advertisements to the same effect, against which, it was said, no American Church had dared to lift up its voice. The advertisements were read, and were of a ludicrous character, pledging the animals in some cases to follow the negro upwards of 24 hours. Frederick Douglass, from Maryland; Mr. Parry, the barrister; Dr. Carlisle, and others, addressed the meeting. Some frightful instances of atrocity were mentioned as having occurred in the slave trade, and resolutions strongly deprecating of the system were unanimously adopted.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.—A numerous meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening, to establish a Society for the Abolition of Flogging in the Army and Navy. Mr. Wakley, M.P., was in the chair. After strong expressions of feeling against flogging, resolutions embodying the same views were agreed to. It was stated by Mr. Wakley, that Mr. Collett, M.P. for Athlone, had sent a cheque for £5 to John Matthewson, the private of the 7th Hussars who had given evidence on the inquest. The principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Carlisle, Mr. Bridgeman (M.P. for Ennis), Mr. J. Neale (a barrister), Mr. Henry Vincent, the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Luke Hansard, Mr. Curteis, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, and Mr. Cleave.

THE LATE HAIL STORM.—On Monday, a meeting was held at the London Tavern, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of those florists and horticulturists whose property suffered such serious damage during the late storm. His Royal Highness alluded, in a brief speech, to the extensive character of the catastrophe, to alleviate the effects of which they had been called together. The Lord Mayor arrived shortly afterwards, and resolutions were passed for the immediate commencement of a subscription, to manage which, a committee of gentlemen was appointed, and Mr. Cook, of Mincing-lane, requested to undertake the office of treasurer. A vote of thanks was then moved to the noble chairman and the Lord Mayor, and the subscription list was read, at the head of which was the name of his Royal Highness for twenty guineas, and the Lord Mayor for ten guineas. The subscriptions were announced to amount to £400 and £500.

CITY RELICS.—The workmen engaged in pulling down seven houses in Milk-street, Cheapside, and what was formerly called Lad-lane, but since the City improvements named Gresham-street, have found some very interesting relics of London. In digging below the foundations of the houses pulled down, they have discovered the remains of some ancient walls and vaults, and amongst the more remarkable is an archway of stone and a flight of stone steps; the archway is carefully finished off, the main wall is composed of fragments of stone, and the other portions of red brick, so strongly combined, that it is difficult, even with an iron wedge and sledge hammer, to dislodge it, although it has evidently been for nearly two centuries embedded in the soil. The discovery is likely to lead to an interesting inquiry as to the buildings which stood on the locality.

CAMBERWELL FAIR.—On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, the fair on Camberwell Green commenced, in the usual manner, by beating of gongs, firing of cannon, and an extremely large supply of discordant instruments of every variety, which were brought into active service for the occasion. The opening having been completed, the festivities of the day commenced, and were kept up until six o'clock in the evening, when the company were suddenly put to flight by an unexpected shower of rain, which increased and continued for several hours. The booths, shows, &c., were very numerous and filled during the day, and the line of road from the Elephant and Castle to Camberwell was crowded with thousands of fair-going folks. A large body of police officers of the P division were on duty for the purpose of preserving order, and for the detection of the light-fingered gentry, who generally reap a rich harvest at the metropolitan fairs. The fair continued on Wednesday and Thursday.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in the week ending August 15th were 967, being equal to the average of five years, and 69 above the average of five summers. The deaths from diarrhoea in the week were 149, being fewer than in either of three previous weeks, but were larger than the average of the corresponding week of previous years. The mean temperature of the week was 61 deg. 8 min., being 1 deg. 3 min. less than the mean temperature of the corresponding week for twenty-five years. The number of births in the week was 1363: males, 691; females, 672.

FALL OF THREE HOUSES IN THE MINT.—On Wednesday, three small houses in the Mint, Southwark, which have been built upwards of three hundred years, tumbled down in one mass of ruin. They had been for some time condemned as unfit to be inhabited; but, nevertheless, eight families were housed in them. Fortunately, the greater part of the members were absent at the time; those who were in the houses were warned, and escaped without receiving any injury.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a deliberate attempt at assassination was made by a man named Michael Downey, an Irish labourer, in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. John Sullivan, aged thirty, a labourer, who was employed at a public-house situate in Hyde-street, was somewhat excited by jealousy, considering himself supplanted by Sullivan. Downey gave vent to most offensive expressions, of which Sullivan took no notice, but continued his work; and, as he was in the act of picking up some bricks, Downey, drawing a Spanish knife from his bosom, stabbed him in the right side and inflicted a dreadful wound, from which the blood poured forth in copious streams. The cry of "Murder" soon brought assistance; but, before the fellow could be secured, he again made a thrust at his victim, causing a deep gash. At this time several police-officers were on the spot, and it required the united strength of two or three of them to convey him to the station-house. The injured man was removed to King's College Hospital, when the wounds were examined and pronounced to be of a dangerous character. Downey was examined at Bow-street on the charge on Tuesday, and was remanded for a week.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at the usual hour, and a vast number of bills were forwarded, with very little discussion. The House adjourned at six o'clock till to-morrow (this day) at two.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, but during the early part of the day the business was of a formal character, several bills being proceeded with a stage, but long discussions arose.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—The bill for the establishment of a Railway Board passed through Committee.

EXPLANATION OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

In the course of the evening, Lord G. BENTINCK rose and said, that, after the accusation that had been made on his conduct in this transaction elsewhere, he was sure the House would grant him its indulgence, while endeavouring to justify his own conduct, and to defend his character. It had been stated that he could make retraction as unfoundedly as he could make a charge, without investigation. Now, if he had made any unfounded charge, he would be as ready as any one to admit his error. Now, it should be remembered that he made this retraction on an investigation of the Clergy List. But he took leave here to say that the nobleman who had made the charge should have been the last to do so. The Clergy List was no copy of the Ecclesiastical Report. That Ecclesiastical Report was made by a Government of which Sir R. Peel was the head, and the nobleman to whom he alluded was the Lord Chancellor. The noble Lord then proceeded to defend himself from the charge made against him by Lord Lyndhurst, and said that not longer ago than the 10th of July the noble and learned Lord must have held a very different opinion of him whom he had since called selfish and sordid; for, before nine o'clock in the morning of that day, he had sent to him (Lord G. Bentinck) a special messenger to ask him to join the minority of the late Peel Cabinet, to oppose any alteration of the Sugar Duties. This proposition he felt bound to decline.

The Medical Practitioners Bill was withdrawn, on an understanding that the Government would bring in a measure on the same subject.

The Pawnbrokers Bill was read a second time.

The Small Debts Bill went through Committee.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

"THE TIMES" TESTIMONIAL.

On Thursday afternoon, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wilson, and Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes, a Sub-committee appointed for the purpose, left the Mansion-house, in the private carriage of his Lordship, and proceeded to the New Royal Exchange, to inspect the Tablet erected there by public subscription, with the permission of the Joint Gresham Committee, as a testimonial to the *Times* newspaper, and to open the monument to the public. On arriving at the grand staircase leading to Lloyd's, his Lordship was received by Mr. Tite, the architect, and Messrs. Piper, the sculptors, and conducted to the vestibule, where the Tablet is fixed, under the clock, by the entrance to the Subscription Room of the Merchants and Underwriters, and opposite to the spot on which the marble statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as having laid the foundation-stone of the Royal Exchange, is to be placed.

By desire of the Lord Mayor the covering was removed in presence of the committee and some of the leading merchants and bankers of the city, when a mural tablet of exquisitely white marble was exposed to view, surmounted with a bold projecting pediment, supported on carved Italian trusses; the block sustaining the whole, being richly ornamented with carvings of classical foliage. The greatest admiration was expressed by all present of the manner in which Messrs. Piper had erected the very handsome and appropriate design of Mr. Tite, and on the suggestion of the Lord Mayor it was resolved that the sculptors' and architects' names should be inscribed on the Tablet. The following is a copy of the inscription:—

THIS TABLET
WAS ERRECTED TO COMMEMORATE
THE EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS OF
"THE TIMES" NEWSPAPER,
IN THE EXPOSURE OF A REMARKABLE FRAUD UPON THE MERCANTILE PUBLIC,
WHICH EXPOSURE SUBJECTED THE
PROPRIETORS TO A MOST EXPENSIVE LAWSUIT.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, Alderman Wilson and Hughes Hughes, accompanied by Messrs. Tite and Piper, afterwards proceeded to Printing-house-square, to remove the covering from the Tablet bearing the same inscription, erected by order of the subscribers in *The Times* office. This Tablet is an oblong panel, of beautiful veined marble, introduced over the frontispiece forming the architectural decoration of the principal entrance to *The Times* office, and has been so introduced as to harmonise with the general facade of the building. The Lord Mayor and the other gentlemen having expressed their unqualified approbation of the manner in which the directions of the committee of subscribers had been carried into effect, were conducted over *The Times* establishment, and inspected the four printing machines, one of which, recently erected, throws off the almost incredible number of 6000 double sheets per hour. His Lordship and the company left the office expressing their great gratification with all they had witnessed.—*Times* of yesterday.

HER MAJESTY will give a dinner party at Osborne House, on Wednesday next, to celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of the birth of the Prince Consort.

BANQUET TO MR. COBDEN AT PARIS.—A splendid banquet was given in Paris on Tuesday last, by the French Free-Traders, to Mr. Richard Cobden. The chair was taken by the Duke d'Harcourt, Peer of France. Mr. Horace Say, member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Common Council, son of the late Jean Baptiste Say, the well-known economist, acted as vice-chairman. The health of Mr. Richard Cobden was proposed by M. Say, who passed a high encomium on the talents and the persevering labours of their illustrious English guest and his fellow-members of the League, after which Mr. Cobden rose, and read a speech in French, in which we find the following passages:—"Gentlemen, it is a source of regret to me that two languages are spoken in this assembly, where, I am sure, there is but one heart. Gentlemen, I beg of you to accept my heartfelt thanks for the cordial manner in which you replied to the too flattering expressions with which your excellent President introduced me to you. Allow me to claim for others a great share of this cordiality. I am but a simple workman among others of greater merit, who have long laboured for the triumph of great and noble principles. Free Trade is another article added to the charter of the liberty of man. It is a new beacon raised on the path of nations to point out the progress of civilisation in the nineteenth century. We have already obtained freedom of conscience, liberty of speech, and of the press, and we are now in possession of the liberty of industry, and I must own that I never considered myself as the citizen of a free country as long as the stigma of slavery, in the shape of monopoly, deprived my fellow-countrymen of the rights and the just reward of their labour and their industry. Gentlemen, I address you as an Englishman, and I speak of English rights. It is not for me to address you in any other capacity. We never sought help from without, nor demanded stipulated conditions with other countries, and I am ready to admit that the interference of foreign elements in enterprises of the sort, tends but to complicate the struggle, and retard and compromise success. After what I have just said, you will not suppose that, when I add a few words as to the League, I mean to hold them up as a model to yourselves. The League was organised to disseminate among the English people those truths which Adam Smith and your Jean Baptiste Say promulgated half a century ago. * * * Gentlemen, it would not be rendering justice to my own sentiments, nor to the earnest desires of my colleagues in England, if I were to sit down without saying that, from the universal application of our principles, we await results of a far higher order than those to which I have alluded this day. You applauded, this evening, the words of our President when he spoke of peace, and your sentiments in this respect will find an echo in the breasts of the Free-Traders of England. Europe, it is true, rests in peace; but does she reap all its blessings? On every side we see the means of warfare increase. Oh, against this scourge of man, the world needs other pledges than those sought in mighty and ruinous armaments; for experience has unhappily proved that such threatening preparations are more apt to stimulate than quench the thirst for war. To render peace something else than an armed truce, a number of interests must be cast aside, capable of anticipating even the possibility of war. That is the calling of the Free-Traders. If we are of opinion that the free exchange of mutual services between nations is the surest safeguard against war between nations—if we are of opinion that Free Trade confers upon commerce, the best mediator, those international relations so doubtful when placed exclusively in the trembling hands of diplomacy, it is then our duty, each in his own legitimate sphere, to work for the suppression of those barriers which separate man from his fellow-man. Let nations be united by that spirit of harmony which presides at this assembly; let us forget that we are French or English, and remember only that we are men. Gentlemen, I again offer you my thanks for the attention with which you have listened to the feeble expressions of my feelings; and before I sit down allow me to propose, 'The Union of all Nations.' This toast was enthusiastically responded to.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.—Yesterday morning, about twelve o'clock, some bricklayers' labourers were employed in taking down a stack of chimneys on the roof of the pastry cook's shop adjoining the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. While so employed, by some carelessness they allowed some bricks to fall over into the street, which struck a lady and a youth on the head, who were unfortunately passing at the time, inflicting serious injuries. The lady and gentleman were immediately carried into the Crown and Anchor, and a medical man sent for, while the labourers were conveyed to the Bow-street police station. The unfortunate lady is so seriously injured, that apprehensions are entertained of her life. The lady's name is Eliza Tomkins, aged 20, and the youth Francis Harvey, an assistant in the office of Mr. Tovey, stationer, Piccadilly. Mr. Skeel, surgeon, of Norfolk-street, was called in, and afforded every assistance to the unfortunate persons. The female is the niece of Mr. Palmer, 183, Strand, and had just left home on the way to a friend's house.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—By a Parliamentary paper printed yesterday, it appears that, from the 1st of January last to the 20th of July, of accidents on railways, 73 persons were killed and 84 injured.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—On Tuesday, the Court of Peers assembled immediately after the sitting of the Chambers, to receive the report of M. Laplagne Barris, on the late attempt on the King's life. The decree of the Court, declaring itself competent to try the case, was communicated the same evening to the prisoner (Joseph Henri) by the principal officer of the court. The trial will take place on Tuesday next, the 25th inst.

THE UNITED STATES.—By a letter from Liverpool, we learn that the Warehousing Bill has passed the Senate, the division being—Yes, 30; No, 20. Majority, 10.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time and passed. This was the only important incident of the sitting, which was a very brief one.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock at noon, and sat till past midnight. It was occupied with several subjects of interest.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE IRISH ARMS BILL.—Lord J. RUSSELL, on the order of the day for the House resolving itself into Committee on the Public Works Bill, announced that the Government had come to the resolution of letting the Irish Arms Bill drop to the ground. He found, he said, that he could not retain the branding, the registration, and the visiting-house clauses, and he, therefore, concluded that it would be better, after the opposition with which it had been threatened, to allow the bill to expire, than to attempt to defend, clause by clause, its provisions, with such amendments as would be necessary. Besides, on consulting the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Excellency was of opinion that it was far better to dispense with the bill altogether, than to disturb its principle by any modification, and expressed his readiness to undertake the government of Ireland without the continuance of this measure.—Mr. ESCOTT and Mr. HUME approved of the liberal and excessively generous treatment extended to Ireland by the Government.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—In reply to a question from Mr. C. Berkeley, Lord MORPETH stated that, finding that the Sub-Committee of the Wellington Memorial had declined all the sites which had lately been offered to them, he had consented to allow the statue to be placed upon the arch for three weeks, the Sub-Committee undertaking, in the event of its not being then approved of, to restore the arch site to its original condition. Of course her Majesty's Government would take competent advice upon the subject, and upon that advice the question would ultimately be decided.

FLOODING IN THE ARMY.—In answer to Dr. Bowring, Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in respect to future floodings in the army, it was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to carry out his mitigation of punishment in the mildest spirit. It was intended to give the fifty lashes in the same manner as they were formerly given, and instructions would be issued to the military authorities to regulate the size and nature of the instrument by which the punishment was to be inflicted.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving that the House go into Committee on the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, took a review of the whole question of Irish distress and the failure of the potato crop. He recapitulated the measures adopted by the late Government—the purchase of Indian corn, the donations, the public works executed, the advances, &c., all which amounted to £852,481, of which £357,630 was not to be repaid, and £494,851 to be repaid. These measures he considered as prudent, and well calculated to effect their object under the then existing emergency, though he regarded the principle of the Government buying food for the people, and of advances and grants for public works, to be liable to grave objection. He then proceeded to quote a number of letters from all parts of Ireland, to establish that the potato disease this year was even more alarming than last. It had, therefore, become the duty of the Government to consider in what manner they should propose to Parliament to make provision for some employment for the labouring classes of Ireland, and at the same time leave, as he trusted Parliament would leave, such a discretion in the hands of Government as any emergency might render necessary in their opinion. It had appeared to the Government, that while there should be public works, and those public works should be undertaken under due control, that they should not defray the cost of those works from any Parliamentary grant, but that they should be defrayed from a loan to be repaid by the counties. He proposed, therefore, to introduce a bill to authorise the Lord Lieutenant to summon a barony session, or a county session, for works of relief, the choice of such works as would afford the necessary employment to be left to the session, and the works to be superintended by the Board of Works—advances to be made from the Treasury, to be repaid in ten years, at 3½ per cent. interest. In very poor districts, the works would be undertaken by the Government, but then they should be works of public utility, and a grant of £50,000 would be proposed for that purpose. He did not propose either to interfere with the general supply of food by merchants, nor the wholesale or retail trade, which must have suffered derangement by the operation consequent on the introduction of Indian corn. With reference to the Relief Committee, the Government would take care to avoid those errors into which the late Government had fallen; and, guided by the experience they had received, he hoped to be able to meet effectively the serious distress of the country, and he hoped to avoid those evils which had arisen from members of the Relief Committee giving tickets to persons who did not require such relief. The officers to be employed would be the commissariat officers, to be paid by the Government, and any others whom it might be found necessary to employ would be also paid by the Government. The noble Lord concluded by moving that a grant of £175,000 be voted to defray the expenses lately incurred, and to make further advances out of the Exchequer; and £50,000 for the promotion of public works in Ireland, for the benefit of very poor districts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER read a letter, in which it was said that considerable orders for Indian meal had been sent to the United States, with a view to supply the people of Ireland with food, and that such orders must necessarily interfere with the ordinary course of trade.

After some observations from Mr. VILLIERS,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said it was the duty of the whole community to take care that the people of Ireland did not starve, though care was necessary to guard against mischievous consequences and abuses.

The EARL of LINCOLN denied that one tenth of the abuses referred to in the letter read by the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any existence, and insisted on the energy and zeal with which the measures of Parliament had been carried out by the Irish executive.

After considerable discussion, the votes in accordance with the proposition of Lord J. Russell, were agreed to.

THE CARRYING TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE SPANISH COLONIES.—On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply, Lord G. BENTINCK drew the attention of the House to the state of the carrying trade between this country and the Spanish colonies. The noble Lord entered at great length into the extent of the trade with the Spanish colonies prior to 1833, since which period, owing to the duties imposed in those colonies, the whole carrying trade had fallen into the hands of the Spanish shipowners. At the present moment, there were at Liverpool no less than six Spanish ships loading for the Havannah, while there was, on the other hand, only one British vessel. Instead of trusting that the Spanish Government would be actuated by a feeling of reciprocity, we should have pursued the vigorous course adopted by America, where a threat of retaliation had prevented Spain from placing an additional duty on American shipping, and thus only could we have compelled that country to a more liberal policy.—Lord PALMERSTON thought retaliation neither a wise nor a prudent course; nor did he think it would prove beneficial. We had no treaty with Spain which could entitle us to require that British ships should be placed on the same footing as those of Spain. There was, however, a treaty between this country and Spain, by which the commerce of the two countries was to be placed on the same footing as that of the most favoured nations. This was a subject which should receive consideration.

No further step was taken in the matter; and the House was next engaged with the subject of the occupation of Cracow, which led to considerable discussion and explanations, similar to those given last week in the House of Lords.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given to the Sugar Duties Bill, the Religious Opinions Bill, the Railway Gauges Bill, and to several other bills. The House sat for about half an hour, but the other business was merely formal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met as usual at twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Bond Cabbell, the new member for St. Albans, took the oath and his seat.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.—Lord G. BENTINCK called attention to the circumstances under which Mr. David Pollock was recently appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, and condemned the appointment as a gross job on the part of the late Government. The appointment was made on the 30th of June, three days after the Government had resigned office, the object being to provide for Mr. Charles Phillips and for Mr. David Pollock. It turned out, however, that the appointment of Mr. David Pollock violated all the proceedings before the present Chief Justice, and it became necessary to bring in an Act of Parliament to legalise them. The noble Lord concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence upon the subject.—Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE said that the late Chief Justice of Bombay wished to resign owing to illness; but, as in November, his retiring pension would be £1000 per annum, whereas, now, he would only be entitled to £700 per annum, he deferred his resignation until the former period, communicating, however, his intention to the Government, in order that his successor might have time to reach Bombay by that period. Directions were, consequently, sent to the Colonial Office to have a patent made out, appointing Mr. D. Pollock the successor of Sir Henry Roper. Mr. Pollock's place in the Insolvent Court was to be supplied by Mr. C. Phillips. At the Colonial Office, however, it was discovered that, according to law, the appointment of Mr. D. Pollock at once put an end to the jurisdiction of Sir H. Roper, and from the date of the appointment of Mr. D. Pollock, all proceedings before Sir H. Roper were illegal. It became necessary, therefore, to introduce a bill to remedy the evil. He had to observe, however, that what had taken place in this instance was in accordance with long-established practice.—The subject excited considerable discussion, but it was allowed to drop without a division upon the question for producing the correspondence.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—Mr. MORRISON moved that the House confirm the resolutions reported from the Select Committee on Railways. He contended that Government control was absolutely essential for the protection of the public against the huge monopolies which railways had created. These resolutions were nine in number, but on the first being put—"That it is expedient that a Department of the Executive Government, so constituted as to obtain public confidence, be established for the superintendence of railways"—a discussion arose. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be impossible during this session to do more than form such a board. The opinion of the House appearing to be against consenting to all the resolutions, Mr. MORRISON said he should be satisfied if the first were agreed to. This was accordingly done.

THE MANNING OF THE NAVY.—On the bringing up of the report of the Committee of Supply, a discussion took place on the subject of the manning of the navy, and Captain BERKELEY adverted to the admirable condition of our commercial marine, and hoped that by next session of Parliament, he should be enabled

to lay before the House a plan by which our navy might at all times command as efficient a body of men as any in the world.

About seven o'clock the House had got through the orders of the day, and an adjournment then took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat nearly four hours.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. R. Smithwick took the oath and his seat for the county of Kilkenny, in the room of Colonel Butler, deceased.

LORD G. BENTINCK'S CHARGES AGAINST THE LATE GOVERNMENT.—Lord G. BENTINCK took the opportunity of correcting a misstatement which he made on the previous evening relative to the living of Knockton. He found that he had been misinformed on this point, and that the living was not in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and therefore could not have been bartered, as alleged, by Lord Lyndhurst with the Earl of Ripon. Lord George apologised to the two Noble Lords for having fallen into this error.

CLAIMS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Sir DE LACY EVANS moved an address to the Queen praying that a comparison be made of the claims of the old officers of the army of various ranks, with the view of giving them the benefit of a measure analogous to that just given to the old officers of the navy.—Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. F. MAULE deprecated a discussion on such a question at this period of the session. After a short discussion, Sir DE LACY EVANS withdrew the motion.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the appointment of a railway department. After some conversation, the bill was brought in and read a first time, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EXPLANATION OF LORD LYNDBURST.

Lord LYNDBURST said that in consequence of some statements which he had seen in the public papers, he felt it his duty to make an explanation. The late President of the Board of Trade (Earl Ripon) had applied to him early in the spring to recommend certain individuals to fill the office of Chief Justice of Bombay. He named six or seven individuals, among them Mr. David Pollock, whom he considered eminently qualified to fill the office. In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Pollock, a vacancy occurred in the office of the Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors. Mr. Phillips, whom he had appointed Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy at Liverpool three years before, was most assiduous in his duties, and, therefore, the appointment of Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors was conferred on him. Mr. Perry knew to be most competent to fill Mr. Phillips's office, and if he had passed over him, he should have committed an act of injustice. In consequence, it was requisite to appoint some one to fill Mr. Phillips's duties during his absence. As to the imputation in regard to Mr. David Pollock, the noble Lord (G. Bentinck) had said this appointment was in consequence of a bargain between him (Lord Lyndhurst) and the Earl of Ripon. This was a grave charge, and was totally groundless. The noble Lord (Bentinck) had since, he was told, abandoned the charge, but he had done so upon a false ground. In fact, the noble Lord (Bentinck) had made charges of a serious nature, without at all considering how they might affect individuals. He gave his word of honour, as one of their Lordships, that there was no ground for the imputations which had been made. He had no doubt that if the noble Earl (Ripon) were present he would make the same statement. The noble and learned Lord proceeded to defend himself from the imputations in regard to the living of Knockton, and read some correspondence on the subject. (This correspondence went to exonerate Lord Lyndhurst from the imputations thrown out in the late speech of Lord G. Bentinck.) After reading some portions of the correspondence, the noble and learned Lord appealed to the House to say whether there was any trace of a foundation for the charge which had been made against him in this respect. He would ask whether this correspondence did not prove that there was not the least foundation for the charge which had been made by the noble Lord in another place. The imputation which had been cast upon himself and his noble friend was most foul and unjust. The charge, for weakness and lowness, was only equalled by its folly and its baseness. (Hear.) He could not see the motive for the attack of the noble Lord, unless it was to be attributed to his early associations and habits, which had led him to suppose that every man in public life was actuated by some base, and selfish, and sordid motive. He left the case with confidence in the hands of their Lordships and the public. (Cheers.)

The House then proceeded to dispose of some routine business, and adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House again met at twelve o'clock.

CORK AND WATERFORD RAILWAY.—The Cork and Waterford Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND CARLISLE BRANCH RAILWAY.—A long discussion took place upon the question for agreeing with the Lords' amendments to this bill, but, upon a division, the House consented to these amendments by 35 to 15.

THE CUSTOMS' DUTIES BILL (No. 2) was read a third time, and passed.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.—A long discussion took place upon this bill, to some clauses of which opposition was manifested, and divisions took place, but clauses up to 15 were agreed to without amendment, and the Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

The rest of the evening was devoted to the disposal of the other orders of the day, and about ten o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Dudlow, one of the Coroners for Kent, and a Jury, held an inquest on the body of the late Sir C. Wetherell, which lay at Preston rectory. Several witnesses were examined, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony given, which was to the effect that Sir C. Wetherell died from the effects produced by a concussion of the brain, the result of the accident on the 10th inst. The remains were removed from Preston rectory on Thursday afternoon, and arrived at Berkeley-square at nine o'clock.

ALLEGED DEFECT IN THE CORN BILL.—A deputation from the Corn Exchange have waited upon the Lord Mayor, to represent that, in consequence of an error in the Corn Bill, the duty chargeable upon rye, meal, and peas, would be much higher than before the passing of the act. The Lord Mayor gave his opinion that, according to the reading of the act, rye, beans, and peas would be charged an additional duty of 100 per cent. He was sure that the framers of the act never intended this. The Lord Mayor then said he would undertake to make inquiry in influential quarters upon the subject, and he entertained no doubt that some means would be adopted, although the session was almost at its close, to remedy the evil.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—The three persons arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the policeman at Dagenham have been liberated, no case whatever having been proved against them at the re-examination; and it appearing that all the statements made by the boy Welch were totally unfounded.

INSURRECTION AT COLOGNE.

In our latest edition of last week's Journal, we gave the substance of a very interesting Letter by a Correspondent of the *Times*, dated Cologne, August 16, (10?) We quote this extract, with the following additional details:—

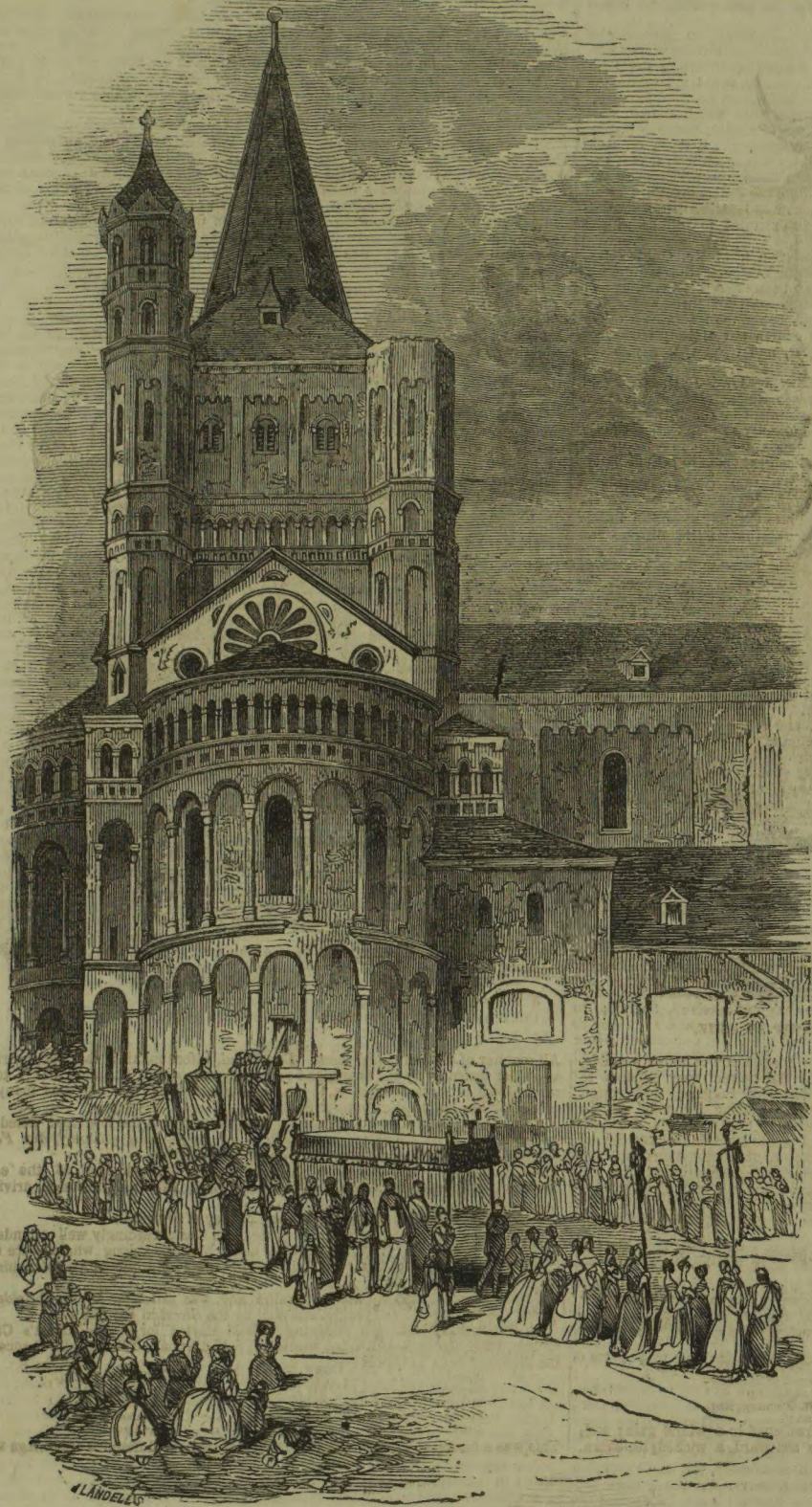
"We have very narrowly escaped a serious revolution. It all arose from one of the kirmesses, or Saint's-day feasts, and had no political grounds whatever. Last Sunday was St. Martin's kirmess, which is held in that part of the town near the Rhine, and where the market-place is. On the third day of the kirmess (Tuesday), some boys wanted to let off some fireworks, which is not allowed here. The police interfered; and the people, who were already much displeased by finding that piquets of soldiers had been placed about the market, began to murmur. The soldiers were ordered to clear the market-place. This was, of course, resisted, as no cause had been given for such a proceeding; and, in the fray, a gardener cut down and killed a man, literally hacking him to death. This was the signal for battle. Hundreds stood silent there with faces white with passion, and clenched fists. The battle then began between the soldiery and the people. The former behaved most shamefully, using their bayonets and swords upon every one they could reach. At last the people began to throw down stones from the tops of the houses. At eleven o'clock the Dragons came over from Deutz, dashing in amongst the people, and cutting them down without discrimination, shouting out, 'Cut the Cologne canaille down!' 'Down with the dogs,' &c. This shameful conduct enraged the townspeople still more, but the military being too strong for them they dispersed, and the streets were quiet by two in the morning, but not without bloodshed. Six were mortally wounded (four are since dead) and a very great number wounded more or less.

"The heads of the town called on the Burgomaster to call a meeting. This he did, at which all the first citizens were present, thus making it no longer an affair of the rabble, to assert their rights as citizens of Cologne. The presence of the commanding general, Von de Lundt, was required (I forgot to say it was by his orders that the troops fell on the people); and a severe remonstrance was made to him, and the president of the town. The prisoners were required to be set at liberty, and also a promise demanded that the troops should patrol the town, and that citizens, the heads of the town, in which case they would ensure the peace of the town. It is impossible to describe the anxiety that prevailed until a favourable answer was given, and well it was for us all that the Government was wise enough to give way; had it been otherwise, Heaven knows what might have happened.

"It has since been ascertained that the working classes had taken their measures secretly, to act in a most decided manner, in case the citizens were not allowed to take charge of the town. All the workmen and boatmen on the Rhine had provided themselves with long knives, and intended to cut off the bridge, and send it floating down the river, so as to prevent the Dragons from coming near. The common market-people had provided themselves with scythes. Other workmen, armed with their working tools, were to attack and storm the arsenals, so as to provide themselves with arms and ammunition; another party were to attack and burn the barracks, drive the military out, and take possession of the town; in short, a most fearful revolution was planned, and would have been executed most surely, if the Government had not given way.

"On Thursday, the cooler, the man who was first killed, was buried, and the citizens determined to follow him to the grave, not so much on account of the man, as for the purpose of making a demonstration to the Government of the real feelings of the people. Hot as it was (95 deg. in the shade, East Indian heat) everybody was in the streets. Every window on the line of road was filled with women. The procession was more than half an hour passing. The hearse was immediately followed by the friends and fellow workmen. After them came the 'Minner Gesang-verein,' singing as they can only sing, and they were followed by at least 5000 citizens of Cologne, in a triple line, with uncovered heads, and in perfect silence, among whom 3000 were of the most respectable

THE INSURRECTION IN COLOGNE.



PROCESSION TO ST. MARTIN'S.

class of the people, as no great house was unrepresented either by the principal himself or some one for him. Those who formed the citizen guard wore a white riband in the button-hole.

"You may judge what this guard is, when I tell you that Engel, the first merchant here, is one of them, besides bankers, &c. Not a word was spoken amongst the dense crowds of people while the funeral passed, every head was uncovered, and you might have heard a pin drop. After it was over, they all returned quietly to their homes. But, in the evening, there had very nearly been

an uproar again, through the folly of the commandant, who had ordered the guard to be doubled at the chief guard-house. The people found this out, and began to assemble in great numbers, threatening to storm it, and getting stones together for that purpose; but the citizen guard came, and persuaded them to disperse, which they promised to do if they would let them sing one song. This they were obliged to do, so they sang a sort of revolutionary song, and went off.

"On Saturday, the citizens held a meeting (which, by-the-by, they had done every day) for the purpose of receiving the reports of all those who were attacked by the military. The Chief Justice, a sort of little Lord Chancellor here, is as eager as any of them in the cause, although he is a Government officer. We were all put in a fright again yesterday, in consequence of a proclamation from the Government having been sent to be inserted in the paper for to-day, in which the guard of citizens were ordered to dissolve, and the military were to keep the streets clear. It contained also, observations on the Tuesday's massacre, tending to rekindle the anger of the people. The Editor of the paper laid it before the committee of citizens, and it was immediately resolved to protest against this



GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND MUNICIPAL GUARD, COLOGNE.

proclamation. A deputation waited on the President and General Van de Lundt, and told them what they thought, advising the withdrawal of the obnoxious proclamation, and offering to give up their Sunday's pleasure (a great thing for a Colognois to do), provided they would give them a promise in writing that neither police nor military should interfere with the people to-day (Sunday), but leave the citizen guard to keep order and quiet. If they were refused, and the military allowed to act, then they said the Government must be answerable for any excesses committed by the people, as to-day there, is what they call an after-kirkness

in the same parish. After obstinately refusing for some time, the heads of the Government at last gave way, the permission for the guard of citizens to continue their functions was granted, and the proclamation withdrawn.

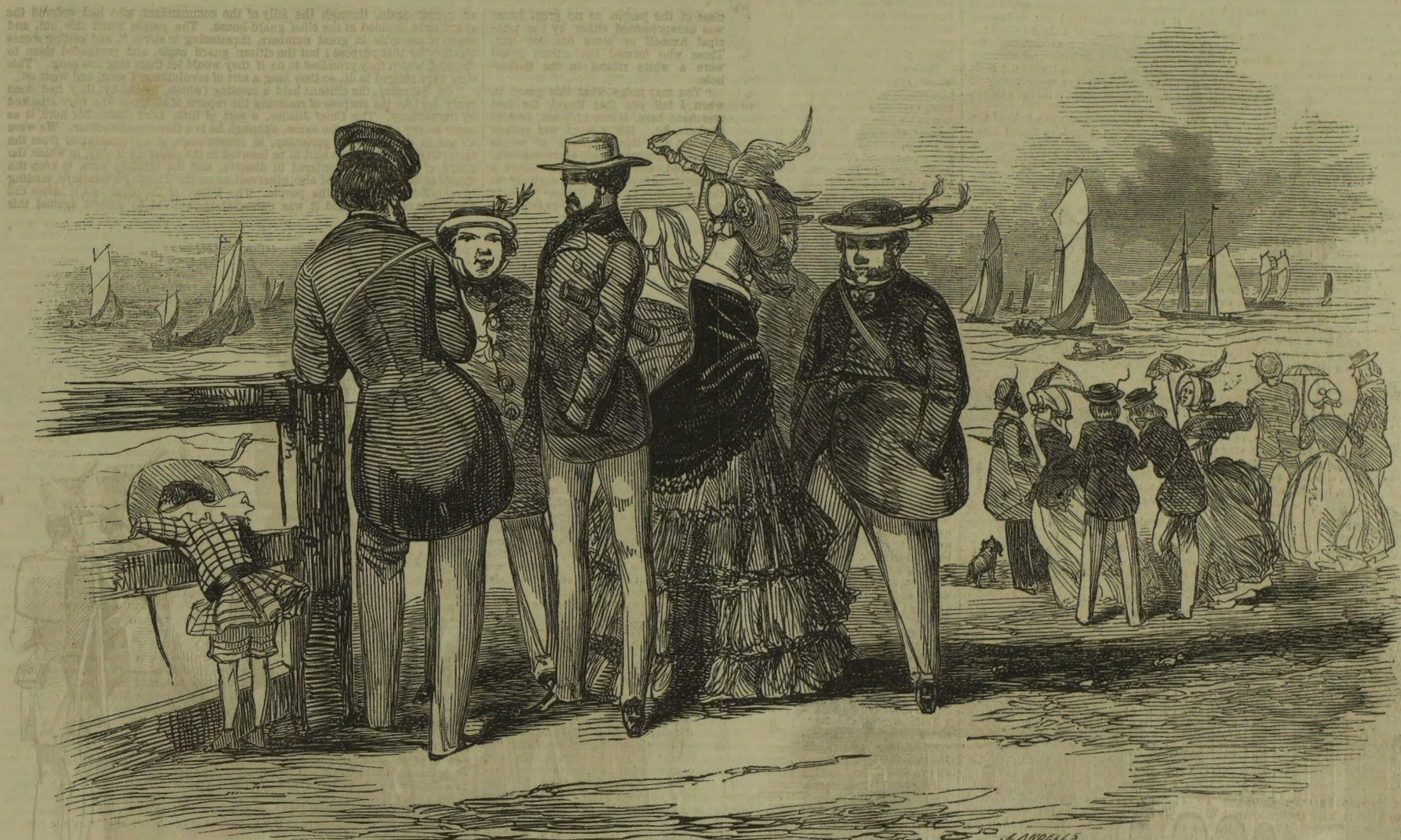
"Monday, August 10.—Thank God, the night has passed over quietly. The streets were, of course, full of people, excited enough, but more with joy at having, for the second time, got the mastery than anything else; and I trust now that everything will subside into its usual quiet. The principal citizens are drawing up a protocol which is to be presented to the King in person, by a deputation of the first people in the town, giving a fair statement of the affair; and also, it is said, they intend complaining of the excessive dearness of everything here, begging for a diminution of the taxes with which Cologne is burdened, on account of its being a fortress.

"There is but one opinion on the subject in all parts of the country, viz., that the conduct of the military was shameful in the extreme, and that the citizens of Cologne have behaved most nobly in doing their best to preserve the peace of the city, and in having left the laws of the land to punish the offenders. Two or



THE CHARGE OF CAVALRY ACROSS THE BRIDGE OF BOATS, DURING THE RIOT AT COLOGNE.

YACHTING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



GROUP OF YACHTSMEN.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

three travelling Englishmen got beaten by the military, being accidentally in the crowd. I forgot to say there were also some disturbances on Thursday, the 3rd which gave rise to the scenes of Tuesday.

We have engraved one of the scenes of the conflict—at the Bridge of Boats; and a group of the prime movers in the conflict. Adjoining is depicted a procession to St. Martin's.

YACHTING AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

LAST week we chronicled the sports of the annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, at Cowes; and of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Cowes—the crowning glories of the yachting amusements of the season. We this week present our readers with three of the most stirring scenes of this great national festival.

First is a group of Yachtsmen, most characteristically sketched by Phiz. The companion print is a picture of Ryde Pier, on Wednesday, which we find thus graphically sketched in the *Sunday Times*:—"The view from the pier, and the scene upon it, were exceedingly interesting and animated at this moment, and might have afforded fruitful subjects for the pencils of a Stanfield and a Cruikshank. Before us lies the Solent, covered with craft of every grade, from the stately three-master to the light wherry. Close to the pier lies the Portsmouth steamer, with her sooty funnel throwing forth dark clouds of smoke; and on the platform of the pier is congregated such a heterogeneous assemblage as one only meets with at watering-places. Invalids in Bath chairs; various specimens of the aquatic snob—a sort of hybrid monster in a pea-jacket and kid gloves, forming, as a naturalist would say, an intermediate link

between Commodore Napier and Count D'Orsay; a squadron of nursery maids, each with a novel and half-a-dozen beautiful fair-haired rosy children to attend to; elderly gentlemen with telescopes; piles of luggage, and rough porters seated on their odd-looking wheelbarrows, waiting for some of the steamers that are continually arriving and departing; bluff sailors and fishermen, in their red woollen caps and blue Guernsey shirts; old ladies knitting or working under the Pavilion—young ones carrying on quiet flirtations with the aquatic snobs. Imagine nearly all the figures in this scene continually moving about, and forming, as it were, a human kaleidoscope, and you may form a tolerably correct idea of Ryde Pier on last Wednesday morning."

This scene of infinite variety our Artist has attempted to mirror in our page.

The third Illustration, at page 124, shows the last and most interesting event of the week's yachting—the Schooner Yacht Race of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. In our late Edition of last week, we thus briefly recorded this race:—

On Thursday, the scene once more opened at Cowes. The morning set in with a strong wind from the westward, accompanied by flying showers. It was for a prize of £100 that four schooners of this rate started, precisely at ten, A.M.:—

	Tons.	Owners.
The Flirt..	132	Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.
Fair Rosamond..	122	Marquis of Blandford
The Maid ..	119	T. Leigh, Esq.
The Gem..	126	T. W. Fleming, Esq.

Soon after the vessels had started, the breeze freshened to a whole gale; and, as the course lay round the island, it was over, to sea-ward, a wicked lee-shore.

All manner of disasters befel them. The *Maid*, before making the Nab, carried away her foremast by the board, and ran for Portsmouth. The *Flirt* had a topmast blown out of her—in short, it was as perilous a pleasure-party as many a navigator has had to encounter in doubling the Horn.

After a long chapter of "moving accidents by flood," of the four that sailed in the morning so gallantly, two returned in the evening—namely, the *Fair Rosamond* and *Flirt*; the former winning by five minutes.

Our Engraving illustrates the heat of the contest, abreast of the east end of the Island; with the mystic form of Culver Cliff, seen through driving mist and spray.

On Thursday evening there was a grand display of fireworks.

On Friday night the Club Ball took place, and was exceedingly well attended; upwards of 450 of the rank and fashion being present, among whom were the Duke of Leeds, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Donegal, Marquis of Ely, Marquis of Ormond, Marquis of Blandford, &c.

On Saturday, a Subscription Cup, value £50, was sailed for by the *Belvidere*, *Secret*, *Champion*, and *Uno* yachts, and won by the *Secret* in 10½ minutes.

On Wednesday last, the following vessels started for Prince Albert's Cup. Course, from Cowes Roads to the westward, round a boat off Yarmouth, thence to the Nab, and back to Cowes:—

Naiad..	70 tons	John Quantock, Esq.
Heroine ..	35 "	J. R. Carnac, Esq.
Intrepid ..	55 "	Duke of Beaufort.
Spider ..	33 "	L. E. Lacon, Esq.
Drift ..	55 "	James Lyons, Esq.

This was a handicap race, and the allowance of time for difference of tonnage was



RYDE PIER.—ROYAL VICTORIA REGATTA.

according to Mr. Ackers's scale. When the gun fired at eleven A.M., there was a strong breeze from the northward and westward, and the yachts proceeded to the westward, the *Drift* taking the lead, closely followed by the *Heroine*. On their return from Yarmouth, the *Drift* had the advantage by three minutes and a half, and in running to the Nab she increased it to nine minutes; but, in beating back, she lost ground, and only came in four minutes and a half before the *Heroine*; which vessel, being allowed 13 minutes 10 seconds, was declared the winner. The next vessel was the *Intrepid*, which came in 38½ minutes after the *Heroine*, and the *Spider* 22 minutes after her. The *Naiad* did not round the Nab. Never could there have been a finer day for the match; but the vessels, during the whole of the regatta, do not seem to have been well matched: there was nothing like a neck and neck in it.

East Cowes Regatta took place on Tuesday. The crews of the whole of the sailing boats appeared to have taken too much grog on board, as two of them capsized.

SWEET SHORES OF THE SOLENT!

A BALLAD.

Composed expressly for THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in celebration of her Majesty's sojourn during the autumn of 1846, in the neighbourhood of the delightful coast scenery to which the Poetry refers. The following words are adapted to an admired air ("the Guaracha," arranged from Auber's Opera of "Massaniello.")

Sweet Shores of the Solent! so varied inclining,
To meet the light wavelets that kiss your gold sands,
How oft has this Heart, since I saw ye, been pining,
Once more to revisit your many lov'd strands.
In dreams still I roam, as of yore, through those Arbours;
So hallow'd by Beauty, Love, Flowers, and Song;
Or steer my frail skiff o'er the swell of your Harbours,
While sailing your green-wooded margin along.

Sweet Shores of the Solent! &c.

Sweet Shores of the Solent! when by your clear waters,
In youth I first stray'd, with Life's prospects as fair
As the blushes and smiles on the cheeks of your Daughters,
I knew not of clouds, or of sorrow, or care:
Then brightness, and verdure, and fragrance were round me;
And joyous seem'd Earth upon every side:
Now, alas! darken'd days, and leaves faded surround me:
Hope, mirth, and affections, together have died.

Sweet Shores of the Solent! &c.

But Solent's Sweet Shores! Be the sunshine still o'er ye;
Your roses bloom fresh, and your skies yet beam blue;
And smooth flow the beautiful sea still before ye,
As when its fair vision first broke on my view.
Eyes brilliant and soft, on your scenes now are glancing;
And music and laughter resound in your dells,
And gaily light barques on your deep bays are dancing;
Above, and around all of happiness bells.

Sweet Shores of the Solent! Be sunshine still o'er ye, &c.

Sweet Shores of the Solent! now don all your brightest
And loveliest looks, to bid welcome your Queen:
Your Heav'n's be serene, your Zephyrs the lightest;
And clothe fresh your banks in rich verdure of green.
And peaceful and calm be your every billow,
Beneath the tall galley adroit on your tide;
As the tranquil repose of the child on its pillow,
Or pulse at the heart of the happy young bride.

MUSIC.

THE SECOND ITALIAN COMPANY AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—Covent Garden Theatre having been leased for three years beginning in 1847, with power to purchase at the expiration of 1849, the capitalists who have embarked in the undertaking, have appointed Mr. Costa Musical Director and Conductor. In a few days the official Prospectus of the Company will be published, and, according to the information we have received, the principal singers will not only comprise leading favourites, now in this country, but the greatest European artists, who had left us, as well as of those who have never visited England at all. The house is to be fitted up and decorated in the most costly and luxurious style, and the stage arrangements and mounting of the operas will be on an unprecedented scale of expenditure.

THE TURNER FAMILY.—We laid the flattering unction to our souls, that we had escaped the concert-season, and were fairly startled by a polite invitation to attend a musical performance at the St. James's Theatre on Wednesday, where we found a very fashionable auditory assembled, including the Duchesses of Somerset and Leinster, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Countess of Lincoln, the Earl and Countess of Charlemont, Lady Palmerston, Lady Wharncliffe, Lady Lawley, Lady Stewart, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Dawson Damer, General Upton, &c. The Turner Family fell under the notice of the Duchess of Somerset, in their native county of Somersetshire; and Mr. Mitchell kindly gave the use of his theatre, to afford their aristocratic patrons some notion of their precocious talents,—for the juvenile artists of whom we write number, respectively, only four (Miss Sophia), six (Miss Rosina), and eight (Miss Caroline) years. Little Sophia is a violinist, and stands scarcely higher than her fine instrument; but she plays in good time, and with astonishing *à plomb*. Caroline and Rosina are harpists; but, as they have only one instrument between them, they contrive to play duos in a very curious manner—Rosina taking the bass, whilst Caroline, on the upper strings, plays the subject. The three sisters were much applauded, and will, no doubt, be taken by the hand to complete their studies.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."—Rehearsals of the new oratorio took place yesterday and Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of the great composer, prior to the performance, on Wednesday next, at the Birmingham Festival. The oratorio is in two parts, and there are forty-two pieces. The words have been selected from the 17th and 18th Chapters of the First Book of Kings, and other parts of the Bible. Mr. Bartholomew has done the English version. The characters are *Elijah* (Standig), the *Widow*, *Ahab*, *Obadiah*, and *Angel*; Chorus of Angels, of the People, and of the Priests of Baal. The choral effects are stated to be colossal, and the instrumentation quite marvellous. The Festival begins on Tuesday next, and will last the week. Dr. Gauntlett will test the powers of the Great Organ, in Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," with variations, and in one of Bach's fugues. Mendelssohn and Moscheles perform a pianoforte duo for two instruments, and the latter a solo. Grisi, Mario, and F. Lablache will represent the Italian school of singing; Standig, the German style; Môme, Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Braham, Phillips, Machin, the Sacred school; and the Misses Williams, Miss Bassano, Messrs. Hobbs and Lockey, have also opportunities for display. The band and chorus comprise upwards of four hundred effective performers.

THE HEREFORD FESTIVAL.—This meeting takes place the second week in September. The programme of Mr. Townsend Smith, the conductor, has given great satisfaction to the three counties, whose charities are represented at the gathering.

SALVI.—This great tenor has been in London for three days, but left on Thursday for St. Petersburg, via Hamburg. He will appear in London at the ensuing spring.

DEATH OF GABUSI, THE COMPOSER.—This clever writer expired on Saturday, after a short illness of some hours, of a long standing liver disease. He was buried on Wednesday at Kensal Green. Gabusi, born in Bologna, was a singing master, and was an especial favourite of Rossini.

MR. BALFE.—This composer has left town for Vienna. He has contradicted the report mentioned by a contemporary, that £150 had been exacted from him by the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, for permission to write an opera for Drury Lane Theatre. "Although," writes Mr. Balfé, "from the terms of my written contract, I was debarred from writing for, or making any engagement with theatres or other establishments in England, Mr. Lumley, on my application, granted me the permission as regards Drury Lane." Mr. Balfé adds, that he will receive an increased salary for his services as Conductor next season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

PARISIAN MUSICAL NEWS.—A third lyrical theatre has been granted by the Government. M. Adolphe Adam is to be the director.—The new Sardinian tenor, Bettini, who was engaged by M. Leon Fillet in Spain, has made his *début* in "Lucia," at the Académie Royale de Musique, but failed, his strength giving way after the first act.—Costantini, the baritone, for whom Verdi wrote a part in "Atrilla," has just died in Bologna of consumption.—Strauss, the Emperor of Waltzes, has been appointed Director of the Court Balls at Vienna.—Madame Persiani and Ronconi are at Biarritz, a watering-place near Bayonne; they will sing at Bordeaux prior to their arrival in Paris for the opera season.—Madame Rossi Caccia has returned to Paris from Marseilles, where she was *prima donna*.—Tamburini and his son are in St. Petersburg.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.—RETROSPECT OF THE SEASON.

We have now witnessed the closing of this great establishment, which, during the last nights, was filled by an audience more numerous and more aristocratic than we ever remember to have seen remaining in London so late in the season. "I Puritani," and "Le Jugement de Paris," on Tuesday terminated the subscription nights; and on the last of the long Thursdays, Grisi, Castellan, Lablache, Mario, Fornassari, Taglioni, Graham, and Cerito, besides the other numerous stars of secondary magnitude, received the enthusiastic parting homage of the Opera votaries. The three latter probably we may never see combined again. The most skilful management can hardly, we should think, continue such feats as those we have witnessed in this respect this year and last; but, however, we have everything to hope from a government so powerful, so liberal, and enlightened, as that by which the destinies of this theatre have been swayed of late.

The feeling produced on the mind of every sincere lover of art, on looking back at what the past season at this great establishment has brought forth, must be one of unmixed satisfaction. Outward circumstances were, not so favourable as in last year's brilliant campaign. The unprecedented liberality of the management, which then had excited surprise and delight, and created a sensation

throughout the fashionable and unfashionable world, now came to be regarded as a matter of course; while another more serious disadvantage must have been the general depression which has certainly prevailed throughout the London season, the effects of which at some of the theatres were most severely felt, and which is universally allowed to have had a baneful influence on trade. In spite of these unfavourable circumstances—the management of Her Majesty's Theatre has kept on its brilliant course, steadily advancing the cause of art, and winning the good report of all the unprejudiced.

Notwithstanding the unequalled splendour of the previous season, we doubt whether the lyrical art has not made far more decided progress during that which is just concluded, the doings of which, in our opinion, have been characterised by a more extended and juster view of the great objects of art. In fact, it is quite remarkable how few mistakes have been made, and how seldom any performance has been given which fell below the rank of first-rate excellence. Every one, for example, who has been in the habit of attending Her Majesty's Theatre for several years past, must remember the large proportion of mediocre works—the inferior compositions of Donizetti, Bellini, and their imitators—which were wont to be brought forth, and constantly performed, and were preserved from failure by the talents of the artists engaged in them. No true lover of music could do otherwise than lament this, as most prejudicial to the art; and will be otherwise than gratified by finding, on examination into the performances of the past season, that he can hardly count up three nights on which the operas performed belonged to any but the first class of lyrical works. This will be seen by the following list of the operas given:—Rossini's "Barbiere," "Semiramide," and "Gazza Ladra;" Bellini's "Puritani," "Sonnambula," "Norma," and "Pirata;" Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," "Lucia," "Don Pasquale," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Elisir d'Amore," and "Don Gregorio;" Verdi's "Nino," "Ernani," and "Lombardi;" Gnecco's "Prova d'un Opera Seria," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto."

Before we proceed to notice in detail the performances of the season, we cannot omit a remark on the brilliant renovation of the house, whose appearance is now rendered well worthy of its high standing amongst lyrical theatres, and of the Royal and noble visitors who, night after night, take their stations in their boxes, and render this theatre the rendezvous of aristocracy and fashion. The best moment for judging of the change effected, was that when the audience were standing, while the National Anthem was performed; when the fair forms and elegant costumes of the ladies, framed in by the gold-coloured curtains, gave an effect to the scene hardly to be imagined.

The novelties brought out during the past season have been eminently successful. The first was Verdi's "Nino," of this opera it is difficult to speak too highly. It is certainly one of the finest works composed for a long time past, nor do we remember a single opera brought out during the last few years which can bear comparison with it, except one by the same master—"Ernani;" but the latter is, perhaps, less likely to please universally. It is a work belonging to the highest order of art, and requires to be heard and studied frequently before its merits are fully appreciated. "Nino," on the other hand, contains a larger number of *morceaux* which impress at first hearing—charming melodies, effects quite original and unexpected, and combinations displaying the highest degree of musical skill, are to be found in this *chef d'œuvre* of the great composer of young Italy, which excited among his countrymen a degree of enthusiasm unparalleled even amongst the most excitable people of Europe. "Nino" was succeeded by "I Lombardi"—a work, as we have on previous occasions remarked, inferior, in point of musical inspiration, but compensating for this in a remarkable display of dramatic power, which entitles it to be ranked in that class of French compositions to which belong Weber's "Freischütz," Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," "Huguenots," &c. On this fine work, we have lately enlarged so much that we shall not now detain our readers with the consideration of its merits. Suffice it to say, that it is now a confirmed favourite.

The other lyrical novelty of the season is "Don Gregorio," an *opera buffa*, with a lively libretto, and containing some pretty *morceaux*; but, on the whole, of a character scarcely elevated enough for production at this great establishment.

One of the most interesting performances of the season was the revival of "Il Matrimonio Segreto," which had not been played for two or three seasons past, and to which the more interest was attached as it afforded an opportunity of comparing one of the finest compositions of an old master—one who was at the head of his art in his day—with the more modern works we are now in the habit of hearing. It is matter of no small interest to contrast the different schools, works from each of which are successively performed on our Anglo-Italian stage. On the one hand, we have Cimarosa and Mozart, who lived at that epoch in which the first great impulse was imparted to the lyrical drama—when concerted pieces and finales, which more than any other portion of the opera, give scope to dramatic effects, were first introduced. The profound feeling for the art and admirable genius which characterise these works is united to a simplicity which contrasts them strikingly with the light, sweet, and graceful productions of Rossini, the composer, *par excellence*, for those who follow music as a pastime rather than a passion, as an agreeable amusement rather than a profound science; and with those of Bellini and Donizetti, who, though their muse is more sentimental, yet clearly belong to the school founded by the "Swan of Pesaro;" and then, again, with the massive grandeur, profound science, and dramatic feeling of the most modern of Italian composers—Verdi. The variety thus offered gives both entertainment and instruction to those who desire to dive into the secrets of that art which, in our days, decidedly enjoys prominence above every other.

Let us now turn to the lyrical performers. The commencement of the season witnessed the *début* of Mlle. Sanchioli, and the performance of this lady in "Nino," elicited universal admiration. She there displayed a voice of extraordinary power and fulness, united to a remarkable degree of dramatic fire and energy, which gave a splendid effect to the bold, striking music of Verdi, and the fierce passions of the haughty heroine of the opera. Mlle. Sanchioli is not, as yet, a finished artist. In her performance of other parts, especially, we have sometimes perceived a lack, not certainly of natural musical genius, but of that skill and delicacy of perception which is essential to a perfect singer, and which study alone can give. She has all the materials for a great artist, for to her natural powers she unites the *feu sacré*, that passionate feeling for music which now occasionally leads her into error; but which, when brought under due control, will prove, even more than her fine voice, a stepping-stone to the highest degree of excellence.

With Mlle. Sanchioli appeared, for the first time, on this or any other stage, a young singer who offered a singular contrast to the passionate energy of style of the former lady. Mlle. Corbani, timid and embarrassed, and even awkward in her movements, surprised and charmed the audience by a voice of the sweetest and most touching quality, and an execution so unaffected, so simple, and so fresh, that the very novelty and rarity of such a performance, ensured her general favour, which she has maintained to the end of the season, having made decided progress in ease of manner and in power of execution.

Before we proceed, we must mention Fornassari's performance of *Nino*, which is, decidedly, one of his finest parts. The admirable pathos of his acting, the exquisite taste and deep feeling for music which his performance evinced, produced a powerful impression, and added greatly to the effect of this fine opera.

The first performance of "Linda di Chamouni" brought forward another *débutante*, Teresa Brambilla, a young contralto, possessing a full, deep voice, and much natural taste, and who only needs study to become an excellent artist—the more valuable that her class of voices is so unfortunately rare.

Of the other great artists of the theatre, it is almost a work of supererogation to speak—they are as universally admired, as they are well known. One of the most important additions made for some time by Grisi to her *répertoire*, is the part of *Giselda*, in "I Lombardi." The new style of Verdi's music rendered her performance of this part an experiment of much interest, from which she came forth with success; while its striking dramatic character adapted it well to this Queen of lyrical tragedy. Fornassari here achieved another triumph, both as an actor and a singer; while the part of *Oronte* suited admirably Mario's beautiful voice, and roused his too often dormant energies as an actor. The striking improvement of this great tenor, is one of the remarkable features of the season's performances. He has now achieved the highest rank in his art; for to his almost unequalled natural powers, he adds a fire, a depth of expression, and an artistic feeling, which have been gradually on the increase since his first *début*, and which give an effect to his performance which must be witnessed to be appreciated.

The *Lucia*, the *Sonnambula*, the *Linda*, the *Zerlina*, and the *Adina* of the season, have been represented by Madame Castellan—a *prima donna* most admirably adapted, in person, manner, voice, and execution, to such parts as these. The sweetness and extraordinary compass of her voice—her exquisite musical feeling—the natural and deep sensibilities, and the playful vivacity of which she is by turns capable—render her performances most attractive and delightful.

Lablache is always the same—unapproached and unapproachable in all the parts he undertakes, whether tragic or comic. In the character of the brutal tyrant *Henry VIII.*, in "Anna Bolena," and in that of the duped old beau, in "Don Pasquale," we are equally convinced that we shall never look upon his like again. We must not omit to mention his son, F. Lablache—an artist who is always zealous, always useful; and who unites to these qualities no small portion of his father's talents, without the addition of that extraordinary physical power, which renders the latter one of the most remarkable artists of this or any other day.

Though much circumscribed in our space, we cannot pass in silence the admirable conduct of the choruses during the past year; and, in fact, the general excellence of the manner in which Mr. Balfé has conducted those parts of the performances which fell to his department. In spite of all prognostics to the contrary, he has not only ably filled the place of Costa, but has done it to the general satisfaction of the Opera votaries.

The glories of the ballet have, however, held at least equal sway with those of the opera, and we have had most brilliant performances of this class during the season.

"Catarina" was the first choreographic novelty brought out. Excellent scenery, brilliant costumes, and picturesque groupings, with *pas*, such, for example, as the "Pas Stratégique," of an entirely new character, together with the admirable dancing of Lucie Grahm, and the *début* of a young and charming danseuse, Louise Taglioni, rendered this ballet a decided favourite; and yet must we give the palm of superiority to "Lalla Rookh," which, in many respects, was entirely a novelty, and which, for splendour of scenery and *mise en scène*, and the artistic taste which directed its details, has not been equalled for a long time. The "Pas Sybillique," and, above all, the exquisite "Pas des Neuf," at the conclusion, deserve to be classed amongst the highest efforts of the choreographic art, and displayed to the best advantage the exquisite dancing and the peculiar style of Cerito. Taglioni, in "La Gitana," came to increase the difficulties of the subscribers in awarding the preference. In the "Jugement de Paris," the three great danseuses, appeared together; but so admirably did they all acquit themselves, and so far did they surpass what they had achieved before, that the most enthusiastic were forced to forget their partisanship and join in applauding all and each in turn. Perrot, St. Leon, and the graceful Louise Taglioni, who is now a decided

favourite, came in for a full share of the ovations, which certainly have seldom been better or more fully deserved. We have already so often commented on this beautiful *pas*, and on the performance of each of the *danseuses*, that we shall content ourselves with saying, that while the exquisite grace and wonderful ease of Taglioni, and the extraordinary power and fascinating joyousness of Cerito, more than maintained their popularity, that of Grahm has been perceptibly on the increase. She has acquired even an increase of vigour and of precision in her motions. The poetry and intellectuality of her style become more and more remarkable, while the species of wild enthusiasm which marks her performance cannot but communicate itself to the spectator. Want of space compels us now to conclude, with this parting wish to the votaries of the two muses who reign predominant at Her Majesty's Theatre, that they and we may long and often enjoy such performances as these within its elegant precincts.

PRINCESS.

A little two act piece, evidently taken from the French, entitled "A Curious Case," was produced at this house, with success, on Monday evening. The plot is not remarkable for ingenuity, nor, in its English dress, does it appear very probable; but it is neatly constructed, and the dialogue runs on pleasantly enough. Mrs. Aubrey (Mrs. Stirling) is driven, for an especial purpose, to pawn a set of diamonds; and, in doing so, discovers an old sweetheart in the person of the pawnbroker's foreman, Charles Stanton (Mr. C. Fisher), who has been in better circumstances. The husband of Mrs. Aubrey (Mr. James Vining) chafes to follow her to the shop; and, suspecting the object of her visit, determines upon giving a ball, at which she must wear her jewels, in order to confound her. Meanwhile Mrs. Aubrey has parted with the money raised upon the diamonds, and is in a terrible dilemma; but, after much entreaty, relying upon old recollections, she gets Stanton to let her have the brilliants, positively for one night only, promising to return them by day-break the next morning. The company arrive, and Aubrey is astonished to see his wife in her own jewels. Stanton, also, is, by some means or other, amongst the guests. The ball does not break up until morning; and then, Aubrey, seeing the foreman, suspecting his object, privately removes the jewels from where his wife had secreted them, to the intense consternation of Mrs. Aubrey and Stanton. It is, however, discovered at last that Mrs. Aubrey had raised the money to save the honour of her sister, Julia, who has become indebted to some swindling foreign gentleman at play. This is an outline of the plot; but, in addition to the characters named, there is a capital one for Mr. Charles Mathews—that of Twiggleton, the husband of the aforesaid Julia, who is a prying, babbling, mixture of the knave and fool; and, whilst he is involving himself in all the troubles of the other parties, never makes the discovery that his wife is the source of the evil. Mr. Mathews was most amusing, and his rapid delivery and touch-and-go manner of acting generally, kept the audience in high good humour, whenever he was on the stage. The rest of the characters were very well played, and the comedietta promises to become as popular as any other from the *répertoire* of this establishment.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Charles Selby has taken advantage of the *furor* excited by the "Pas de Deesses," at the Opera; and produced a burlesque extravaganza on the subject, at this house, called "The Judgment of Paris; or, the Pas de Pippins."

In a *pièce de circonstance* of this kind, which must of necessity be planned, written, and brought out with high-pressure haste, whilst the prototype is before the public, or fresh in their minds, acute criticism on its merits ought not to be looked for. It is, however, filled with jokes upon passing topics and follies, and plays on words generally, some of which were received with the courtesy due to strangers, and others warmly welcomed as very old acquaintances indeed.

Taking the "sense of the house" as the criterion of its success, we are bound to say that the extravaganza answered all the purposes intended. The "godesses" are represented by Messrs. Wright, Paul Bedford, and Ryan; and they have, of course, a *pas de trois*, which is uproariously received. But we must honestly express our distaste for such exhibitions; and the more so in the present case, because both author and actors are so fully competent to make people laugh heartily by legitimate means—Mr. Selby having written some of the most successful pieces ever performed at the Adelphi, whilst the humour of the illustrious comedians is well known. It is, therefore, to be regretted that they should stoop to a display which, to use a mild term, is offensive, even to those who love to scream until their sides ache at the Adelphi; and we are amongst their number.

We miss Miss Woolgar at this house, and regret to find that continued indisposition has for some time kept her name out of the bills: she has gone into the country for change of air.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Opera's closed for the season,
And Parliament's just on the go;
Old Ireland has ceased to talk treason,
And things are uncommonly "slow."
So, for lack of some better amusement,
(We don't care to cricket or row)
We'll speculate what the last news meant,
Of Pyrrhus, Sir Tatton, and Co.

This week was a considerable one among the Tykes. *Knavesmire* was itself again; and the *leg*, as he turned his face once more towards sympathetic York, felt his bosom's lord sit lightly on its throne. It is known that the county of that ilk is divided into several "ridings," topographical as well as Olympic. With the passage of equestrianism just accomplished adjacent to its capital we are not of purpose to treat—save inasmuch as it throws its shadows before; except in cases where the use of its lights may serve to bring out our prospective. As our thesis intimates, our present affair is with the coming St. Leger, or rather with the leading *dram. per.* of that exciting representation, "Pyrrhus, Sir Tatton, and Co."

Monday last opened at Tattersall's with a decided movement in the market, as regarded the Doncaster horses. The reason for this is not so obvious; save that your public always runs after the money there—and everywhere else. The pair, indeed, named in our *posy*, are still the lords of the ascendant; but Brocardo and Sting came out with a *prestige* for which there was no accounting. Perhaps, the announced intention of running Iago for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, had some influence upon the estimation of the former, as in some wise elevating him to the dignity of "Scott's horse"; but, seeing Sting at 13 to 1, we wondered how the — he got there. Our speculation in the odds never goes beyond a little quiet theoretical reverie—or gossip at the utmost: shall we make you our audience for the nonce?...

There is a stern old truism to the intent that "you cannot have your cake and eat it." Thus you cannot win your Derby and your Leger with the same animal. Don't ask us why: so it is: as Mathews the elder used to say, "we've tried it, analysed it, and we know it." Q.E.D. Pyrrhus shall not carry us or our fortunes at Doncaster. Sir Tatton the quadruped is as little like Sir Tatton the biped as two living things may be. The latter is in morals what a right line is in mathematics; the former in ditto what the *square* of the hypotenuse is in ditto; that is to say, a less obvious proposition. We don't understand him, and repudiate the doctrine "*omne ignotum pro magifico*." Remember we only promised a gossip, don't expect a philosophical lecture. Brocardo, Iago, The Traveller, Grimston, that has done too much; Fancy Boy, that has done too little; pass we these, and lo! Sting claims comment. Once upon a time he was to have won the Derby, but he didn't. There he was in Mr. Forth's stable, now he is in Mr. Ford's; "what's in a name?" He ran shocking bad at Epsom (and no wonder, if he had half the "drowsy syrups" in him they said he had); but why should he run better 't' north? They have never tried him since spring; and, unless Lord Lansdale gives them a lift, he will go to Doncaster stark "dark" as to his three-year-old form; unless, that is, he goes to Jericho by grace of Lord L. as aforesaid. Let this be a cosmopolite maxim; no one ever yet bought a horse a bargain positive. Chance may so convey such an animal to one's possession, but not if the owner knew his worth. Do you suppose Mr. Forth let Lord Edward Russell have Sting purely out of personal love and affection? Don't! recollect there are such things as commissions de *lunatico inquirendo*. In venturing your money—if you will essay the forlorn hope—believe, with reference to racing, nothing that you hear and very little that you see. As to the Leger, so soon to be on the *tapis*, lay 5 to 1 against any market horse between this and the Judge's verdict, and you will scarce go wrong.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A small attendance of members, and very little business transacted, but that little important, inasmuch as the Laura colt, which was not mentioned last week, became first favourite for the Ebor Handicap, to the great dismay of the "ancient order of Druids," their pet having been sent to the right about. Bourton and Satyr were in force. The St. Leger betting was scarcely less interesting. Brocardo and Sting—the "nobbled ones" of the Derby—having sprung about eight points each, with powerful parties. Sir Tatton Sykes was also in great favour. With the other horses the tendency was downwards. Last prices.

EBOR HANDICAP.		
4 to 1 agst Laura c (t)	4 to 1 agst Bourton	10 to 1 agst Satyr (t)
YORKSHIRE STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Iago (t)	7 to 2 agst Monticant	
LEAMINGTON STAKES.		
5 to 1 agst Mougrel.		
ST. LEGER.		
11 to 2 agst Sir Tatton Sykes (t)	11 to 1 agst Traveller	30 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh
6 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First	12 to 1 — Grimston	30 to 1 — Mount Callan
8 to 1 — Brocardo	13 to 1 — Fancy Boy (t)	33 to 1 — Poynton
10 to 1 — Iago	13 to 1 — Sting (t)	
DERBY.		
40 to 1 agst Johnny Armstrong	45 to 1 Red Hart	

THURSDAY.—Not three subscribers present, and not a bet laid.

AQUATICS.

TWICKENHAM REGATTA.—The Twickenham Regatta, in commemoration of the Queen Dowager's birthday, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the residents of the vicinity, came off on Monday, and was very numerous and respectfully attended. Grand Heat: James Hammetton (Pink), 1; Henry Hammetton (Red), 2; James Jordan (Blue), 3. After effecting a capital start, and remaining together for a considerable distance, the winner went out in advance, closely pressed by the second man. A hard race throughout, and won by scarcely more than a length.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The grand rowing match, between Campbell and Coombes, for £200, and the championship of the Thames, came off on Wednesday morning, amidst a crowd of spectators. The distance rowed was from Putney Bridge to Mortlake. The competitors, both sanguine of success, commenced their task for the object of their ambition, with a full determination to win; and after a smart contest Coombes came in first at the winning post, and obtained the prize. A good deal of money, in the shape of bets, will have to change hands upon the occasion.

YORK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Dundas Stakes of 15 sovs. each. Mile and a quarter.	
Mr. Gully's The Hero, 3 yrs (A. Day) 1	
Mr. Melkham's Lightning, 5 yrs 2	
The Knave's Stakes of 200 sovs. each. Mile and three quarters.	
Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes, 3 yrs 1	
Mr. Lane Fox's Wrestler, 3 yrs 2	
The Ebor Handicap of 200 sovs. &c. One mile and three quarters.	
Mr. Copeland's Arthur, 4 yrs, 6st 1lb 1	
Major Yarbrough's Miss Sarah, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb 2	
The Knave's Stakes of 200 sovs. each. Mile and three quarters.	
The Queen's Plate was won by the Hero, and the Lottery Plate by Snake.	
THURSDAY.	
The Chesterfield Handicap of 10 sovs each, and 60 added. One mile. Seventeen subs.	
Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb 1	
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb 2	
Lord George Bentinck's Coal Black Rose, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb 3	
Seven ran.	
The County Cup of £150, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Two miles. Fifteen subs.	
Mr. John Day's The Hero, 3 yrs 1	
Mr. Bosville's Brother to Milpede, 3 yrs 2	
Major Yarbrough's Red Robin, 4 yrs 3	

CRICKET.—THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX WITH A. MYNN, ESQ., V. ALL ENGLAND.—At the close of the third day, Sussex having followed their innings by the obtaining of 162 runs, put "All England" in the position of having to go in for 57 runs to win. It happened, however, that nearly every one, gentleman or player, who had participated in the match, was engaged on the succeeding day (Thursday), in matches at other and distant parts of the country, and, therefore, it was considered, that, under such a state of circumstances, the only course to be adopted was to draw the match.

THE GENTLEMEN OF SURREY V. THE PLAYERS OF SURREY.—This match was brought to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon. The gentlemen, in their second innings, made 60 runs, putting the players in, therefore, for 24 runs, which the players made, having six wickets to go down.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

WESTMINSTER having now ceased to afford the Public any amusement from forensic battles in her Courts, and furnishing only the dregs of entertainment from the closing debates in her Houses of Parliament, she only invites our notice at present to the state of her Bridge. This worthy old edifice—the builder of which was, in his time, venerated as a sort of Pontifex Maximus—is now in one of its periodical fits of stoppage; to the great discomfiture of all the sojourners in the West, excepting such as happen to be either Vauxhall or Waterloo Shareholders. This is, however, we are told, to be positively the last time of poor old Westminster's pontifical delinquencies. The oft-patched-up fabric is judged and condemned; and next year we are to have a new Bridge, built on the principle of "one down, another come on."

We have been favoured with some information of a very select character, respecting the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which has been at work on the subject. We must say that the *animus* of our informant seems to betray the influence of some disappointed Contractor, who wanted the job of repairing the old stone work or timbers, and who is indignant at the resolution for their total removal—*Ilum indignanti similem, similem que minanti Aspiceres, pontem auderet quid velle Cœles.*

However, we hasten to lay the document before our readers, with a few explanatory notes:—

THE WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Air—"The good old days of Adam and Eve."

Have you heard the Report of the great Commission
On poor old Westminster-bridge's condition?
Its stones, they said, like dropped orders were falling,
And its piers for proxies loudly calling.
And, as it seems to be right, in this queer age,
For the House of Commons to deal with the Peerage,
They found a Committee that did not grumble
At sitting on a Bridge that was going to tumble.

And is not it a shame and a pity
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?
From kinder hearts 'twould have met with approval
For its grief at its London friend's removal.
But they said in these days of amelioration
The Bridge displayed a vicious inclination.
From the proper line its sad deflection
Might be endured 'neath the reign of Protection;
But now that the Sliding Scale's abolished,
Such a sloping bridge out to be demolished.

And is not it a shame and a pity
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?
McAdam states that Charing-cross is
Passed every year by six million horses.
If these poor old arches have borne the most of them,
Instead of destroying, we ought to boast of them.
We shall all perceive, in about a year hence
What animals gain by the Commons' interference;
For the fine new Bridge of our governing class, is
Only proposed for the benefit of asses.

And is not it a shame and a pity
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?
I'm sure the old Bridge, on which they heap ill,
Is at least good enough for the neighbouring people;
Is it worth employing masons and sawyers
To prevent the chance of drowning some lawyers?
And as to our statesmen and great politicians,
What matter to them are the Bridges' conditions?
Let them take one side of what you please, sir,
They can shift to the other with perfect ease, sir.

And is not it a shame and a pity
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?

These great M.P.s who reform the nation
Might at least try their hands at a Bridge's restoration;
Destruction should not be the end meant
By those who are trained to "move an amendment."
There's Hungerford proves to the dullest comprehension
That a bridge, like an order, may be in suspension;
"To this day six months" our traffic may lie still,
But oh! let us "catch the Speaker's eye" still.

For is not it a shame and a pity
That our Bridge should be lost through a Commons' Committee?

Building—or, rather, unbuilding and rebuilding—projects suit now also the Sovereign will.

Diruit, edificat, mutat quadrata rotundis;

and the square apartments of Buckingham Palace are to be enlarged, at the expense of the round cupolas of the Brighton Pavilion. This last-mentioned fanciful specimen of an architectural cruet-stand is doomed to fall; and, in the language often heard on the beach of its own town, is politely requested to "join a party for a sale."

A good many years have passed away since Moore laughed at its then newly-built eccentricities, in his amusing narrative

Of the Mandarin-Bird, who went out on a visit
To that palace, or china-shop, Brighton, (which is it?)

And since then it has reared its many-pointed pinnacles and domes, calling itself a "Marine Palace," without having a single window from which a marine view could be obtained, and spreading its lawns over the heart of that most celebrated watering-place, of which an illustrious Personage is reported to have said "that it gave its visitors country without trees, and a sea without ships." Now, however, George the Fourth's pet retreat, of which Byron wrote—

Shut up—no, not the King, but the Pavilion,
Or else 'twill cost us all another million;

is to be not simply shut up, as it has been for years, but is to perish, and feed with its spoils, the glories of its Buckingham and Osborne rivals. The Royal will treats its glories as Medea treated the limbs of Absyrtus—

Dissipat in multis inveniendi locis.

It has been said of Shelley that you cannot find a poem of his that does not contain the word "Pavilion," or some word derived from it; and to many minds, the idea of Brighton without a Pavilion may appear unendurable. We suspect, however, that the place, like the poet, will be found still beautiful and attractive, even when completely "unpavilioned."

* The Report of the Commons Committee on Westminster Bridge states the pathetic fact that "the removal of old London Bridge disturbed its [i. e. Westminster Bridge] repose."

† The same report says, "In addition to its insecurity, the bridge is very inconvenient. Its inclination is greater than that of any bridge over a tidal river in England."

‡ See the Report for these calculations.

Wednesday was a great day for those "Tritons of the minnows" whose aquatic ideas are limited to the river Thames—to those who get up "scratch fours;" who are scientific about "outriggers" and "clinker builds;" who can shoot Battersea-bridge blindfold; who have renown at Searle's and credit at Avis's. The sculling match on that day between Coombes and Campbell was, however, a really beautiful sight; at least, so far as the splendid style of rowing displayed by Coombes went. As for a race, the thing was as hollow as Coroner Wakley's legal information. We had thought of addressing Coombes's wagger-boat after the fashion of Catullus—

Phœlus iste, quem videtis, hospites,
Ait fuisse navium celerissimus.

But, on second thoughts, we preferred the style of the legend which Coleridge justly termed—

The Grand Old Ballad of Sir Patrick Spens.

A stanza or two will suffice. The fragmentary plan has an antique air to the reader, and is also decidedly much easier for the writer.

Bob Coombes came from Newcastle
To Mortlake with the tide, oh,
Where he'd tamed the pride of the
Tyne, oh—
"Now, where shall I find a London
sculler
To race this boat of mine, oh?"

Out then spoke a waterman old,
Near Westminster that did ramble—
"There's many a man sculls well on the
Thames,
But the best is Charley Campbell."

Charles Campbell has written a braid
letter.
And sealed it with his thumb, oh;
He has sent it unto Robert Coombes,
And bade him to Putney come, oh.

Aquatic matters naturally lead the news-seeker across the water for "Foreign and Colonial produce." As for the latter, the British Lion is wagging his tail at the Cape, and using his claws against the Kafirs pretty effectually. Among foreign nations Germany is, by way of a wonder, the liveliest at present. As a musical nation, Germans have a right to be noisy. They have been re-enacting the Stoke Pogis revolution in grand style at Cologne. The national characteristic of German revolutions is in fact their remarkable innocence. The insurgents always sing, and sometimes unfurl a flag. This last is, however, a very energetic overt act for Teutonic treason. The general plan is to meet and talk *sotto voce*; to invoke *Vaterland*, and say that the day will come. At this stage of their proceedings an elderly gentleman re-lights his cigar, and moves away with the remark "Das ist sehr merkwürdig." This is the sign for the meeting to break up.

Germany is noisy in other parts besides Cologne. The Crown Prince of Denmark is without any issue, except that of manifestos; and the question is, what is to become of Holstein and Sleswick at his death. It is the unfortunate Salic law that breeds these doubts. The waters of the Saal seem to have engendered a prejudice against females; for, certainly, the want of gallantry among the Salian Tribes has left its effects to the present day. Like those of Cydnus, the Salic streams seem to have possessed a preternatural coldness, so that those who bathed in them, like the son of Philip, grew cool towards the sex. Such is not, however, the general characteristic of the truly great.

Enumerate your men of worth,
Who count each great commander;
There are hundreds like Marc Antony,
For one like Alexander.

'Tis just as well. With all his faults
And all his failings reckon'd,
I'd change the fame of Charles the
Twelfth
For the fair of Charles the Second.

Oh, brothers dear of Germany,
Who make such dire commotion,
Lest Queens should rule, don't play the
fool,
But look across the ocean.

Give Hanoverians Salic laws,
For them they may be fit ones;
Give us our Queen Victoria
To reign o'er true-born Britons.

JEANNE D'ARC.

HOMMAGE A RACHEL.

The Summer night had reached its mystic noon;
The song, the dance was over; and I stray'd
Through Rouen's silent city as the moon
Shone sadly on the statue of the Maid
Of Orleans. She looked to heaven, her
blade
Pointed to earth, the fatal spot where
Fie
With thousand tongues hiss'd o'er her,
and allay'd
His thirst and gory Moloch's ruthless
ire
In one poor woman's blood, on Freedom's
phœnix-pyre.

Oh! Love! oh Liberty! oh Mercy! all
Ye Godlike attributes, where fled ye
then?
Was superstition deaf to pity's call?
Had tigers left their cubs and desert
den
To bear the forms but not the hearts of
men?

Where was the Bedford's generous
spirit? Where,
Oh France! thy son, Dunois, thy bravest
when
She who redeemed thee from dis-
grace—despair—
Died like a thing accurst—sans shrift—
sans tear—sans pray'r;
Yet, Retribution just and never dying,
Here in the Temple of the British
Muse,
The soul of Jeanne still lives—her voice
is crying
Aloud to our best sympathies. The
lines
Of Genius' heavenly pinions can in-
fuse
Into our hearts a portion of their
flame.
And vainly would cold prejudice re-
fuse
Honour eternal to the Gallic name,
Homage to Thee, Rachel! bright queen
of tragic fame!

IRELAND.

There is no political news of consequence this week from Ireland; but we regret to state that the Irish papers contain the most melancholy descriptions of the disease in the potatoes. The disease appears to be general.

The *Traveller's Chronicle* gives a lamentable sketch of the state of the barony of Iveragh. It is furnished on the authority of the Rev. J. B. Tyrwhitt, a benevolent and highly intelligent Englishman, and a clergyman of the Established Church:—"His account of the prospects of the people of this very poor barony, and all along from the river Kenmare, Sneem, Darrynane, to Cahirciveen, and thence towards Killorglin, is harrowing and startling. The whole potato-crop is literally destroyed; while, over a very wide surface, the oat crop presents an unnatural lilac tinge to the eye; at the same time, in too many instances, the head is found flaccid to the touch, and possessing no substance. The barley crop, too, in many places, exhibits the effect of a powerful blight. In some places, also, where turnips have been grown, they present—as, indeed, has been the case in other parts of the county—a healthy exterior in top and skin; but, on being opened, are found deeply impregnated with a taint similar to that which has smitten the potato, to such an extent, that one cannot stand in the blackened fields without being overpowered by the offensive effluvia."

A correspondence has been published in the Irish papers, from which it appears that the offer of being restored to the commission of the peace having been made to Mr. O'Connell on the part of the Government, the learned gentleman accepted it. Mr. O'Connell, in his letter upon the subject, says—"Residing as I do for a great part of the year in Dublin, I accept the commission of the peace for Kerry, principally because my doing so gives me the opportunity of expressing my respectful gratitude to that eminent Judge, the Lord Chancellor, for terminating the injustice done me by his predecessor in office, Sir E. Sugden. I have also another and most powerful reason for accepting the commission; it is because I feel that the Lord Chancellor has in this, his conduct to me, vindicated the constitutional principle that no man should be made to suffer any penalty or punishment for seeking for the repeal of an Act of Parliament by peaceable and legal means, and none other."

The meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday presented no remarkable feature. A letter was read from Mr. Smith O'Brien, principally devoted to a defence of the *Nation* newspaper, and regretting its severance from the Repeal Association. Mr. O'Connell, in his speech, held out the olive branch to Mr. S. O'Brien, and said he would sacrifice anything but principle in order to procure his return to the Association.

MAGISTRATES RESTORED TO THE COMMISSION.—The *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday gives the following list of the magistrates restored to the commission of the peace by the Lord Chancellor:—Lord Ffrench, county of Galway; Daniel O'Connell, M.P., county of Kerry; Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., county of Galway; H. Bridgeman, M.P., county of Clare; P. S. Butler, M.P., county of Kilkenny; Cornelius O'Brien, M.P., county of Clare; R. A. Fitzgerald, M.P., county of Tipperary; Caleb Powell, M.P., county of Limerick; Daniel Clanchy, county of Cork; Nicholas Boylan, counties of Meath and Dublin; Francis Conyn, county of Galway; Christopher Nugent, county of Louth; J. M. McDonnell, M.P., county of Mayo; R. de Verdon, county of Louth; Sir W. Verner, M.P., county of Tyrone. The *Evening Post* adds:—"Of these fifteen, fourteen had been superseded by the late Government for being Repealers, or attending Repeal meetings. The fifteenth is a remarkable name. At present we shall only say that we are delighted, on various accounts, at the restoration of Sir William Verner.—Besides the foregoing, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., of the county of Waterford, and J. A. O'Neill, Esq., of the county of Galway, who resigned, have been reinstated."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD BLOOMFIELD.

The family of Bloomfield is one of antiquity in Ireland; and the branch from which his Lordship derived has been long settled in the county of Tipperary. Through his mother, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Samuel Waller, Esq., and niece of Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Bloomfield descended from the noble house of Roden.

Lord Bloomfield, whose recent death we record, entered the Royal Artillery as Second Lieutenant, in 1781; and, after passing through the various gradations of rank, became Lieut.-General in the Army in 1830. He also held the distinguished position of Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. In 1808, he was appointed Gentleman Attendant on the Prince of Wales; and, during the subsequent Regency, filled the posts of Marshal and Chief Equerry to the Regent. In 1815, he received the honour of Knighthood; and, in 1817, on the resignation of Sir John MacMahon, succeeded that gentleman as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Private Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince. In Sept., 1824, he proceeded, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, to the Court of Stockholm; receiving, at the same time, the Grand Cross of the Bath; and, in the May of the following year, on his return from his diplomatic mission, was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Bloomfield.

Some doubt exists as to the date of his Lordship's birth; but the more correct authorities give the year 1762. He married, in 1797, Harriet, daughter of the late Thomas Douglas, Esq., of Grantham, and has left one son, John Arthur Douglas, now Lord Bloomfield, and two daughters, the elder the wife of Thomas Henry Kingscote, Esq., and the younger of Henry Trench, Esq.

ROBERT PLUMER WARD, ESQ.

This distinguished writer, whose death occurred on Thursday, the 13th instant, received his education at Christ Church, Oxford; and, adopting the legal profession, was called to the Bar, and appointed, in 1805, one of the Welsh Judges. He subsequently, however, retired from forensic pursuits, and became Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From 1807 to 1811, he held office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty; from 1811 to 1823 as Clerk of the Ordnance; and finally as Auditor of the Civil List, until the abolition of that appointment in 1831. In the literary world Mr. Plumer Ward long had a distinguished place as one of the most attractive and animated novelists of his day. His first

work of fiction was "Tremaine," which gained considerable popularity, and was followed by "De Vere," a novel of a more studied order, sketching the career of English ambition, and the life of an English statesman. To these succeeded "Illustrations of Human Life" and "De Clifford." He published also a valuable work on "The History of the Law of Nations."

The branch of the family of Ward, from which he derived, has long borne similar arms to those of the Wards, Viscounts Bangor; but, owing to the fact of John Ward, Esq., (Mr. Plumer Ward's grandfather), having died in the Garrison of Gibraltar, where he had previously served at the taking of that celebrated fortress, nothing positive has been ascertained regarding the line of descent. That gentleman's only son, John Ward, Esq., married a Spanish lady, and left, besides two daughters, two sons—George, of Northwood Park, Isle of Wight, a merchant of great eminence in the City of London; and ROBERT, the subject of this notice, born 19th March, 1765. Mr. Plumer Ward married, first, Catherine Julia, daughter of C. J. Maling, Esq., of Hilton, and by her had a daughter, Anne, and a son, Henry-George, the present M.P. for Sheffield, and Secretary of the Admiralty. His second wife was Jane, relict of William Plumer, Esq., of Gilston Park, Herts, and daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton; and, through this alliance, he became possessed of the Plumer estates. By her he had no child. His last wife, whom he married in 1833, was Mary Anne, daughter of the Hon. Sir George Anson, G.C.B., and widow of the Rev. C. G. Okeover.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE THIRTEENTH LIGHT INFANTRY, BY PRINCE ALBERT.

In our paper last week, we gave a brief account of the ceremony of the Presentation of New Colours to the 13th Light Infantry, by Prince Albert, on the previous Thursday; we now subjoin a detailed description of this interesting ceremony.

Southsea Common was the site chosen for the brilliant display, the "pomp and circumstance" attendant upon which attracted an immense multitude of all ranks, especially the higher, anxious to witness so interesting and national a spectacle.

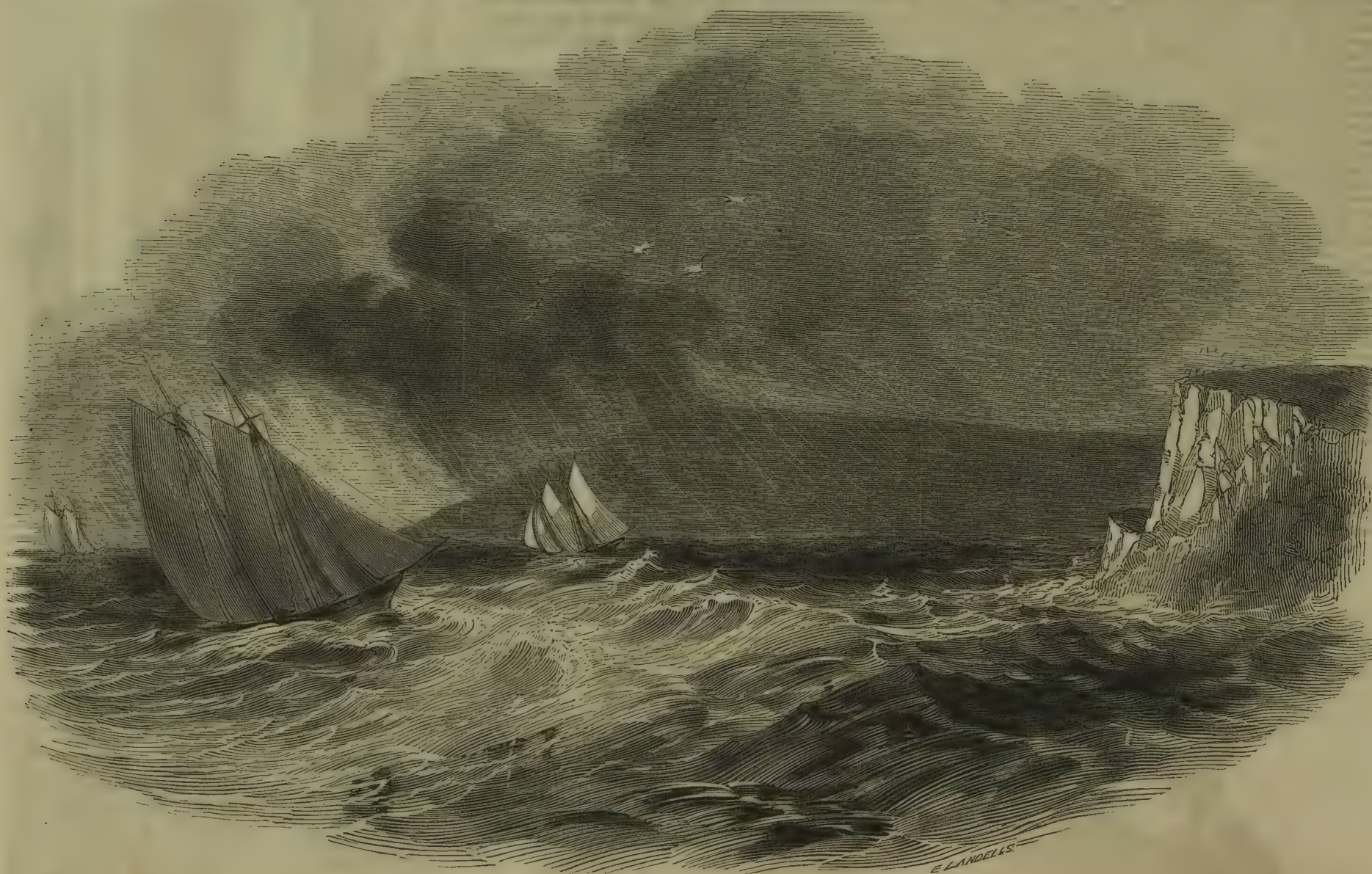
The 13th was first embodied on the 20th of June, 1665, under the command of Thomas, Earl of Huntingdon. They left England for Flanders in 1742, and returned in 1745. In 1747, they again embarked for Flanders, and served in the wars of the Low Countries under Marlborough, returning in 1762. They were also engaged in the siege of Limerick. In 1768, they were sent to Ireland; thence to Minorca, in 1769; returning to England in 1776, in which year they were present at Culloden, under the command of his Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland, K.G., where, as a mark of distinction for their gallant conduct, the sashes of the officers and sergeants were ordered to be tied on the right side. In 1781, they were sent to the Leeward Islands, returning in 1782. In 1790, they embarked for the West Indies, and were engaged in the defence of the Island of St. Domingo, and returned to England in 1796. In 1798, they served in Ireland, during the rebellion. In 1800, they embarked for Egypt, where they served under Abercrombie against the French, and obtained the honour of bearing the Sphinx on their colours and appointments. In 1802, they proceeded from Alexandria to Malta; thence to Gibraltar (1803); and returned home in 1806.

In 1808 they embarked for Bermuda, and afterwards joined the expedition against Martinique in the same year, for which they were permitted by the Prince Regent to bear on their colours and appointments the word "Martinique," in consideration of their distinguished gallantry and services at the attack and reduction of that place. In 1813 they left Martinique for Halifax, and whilst there a detachment was sent to hold a post called La Cole Mill, where it most nobly performed its duty in repulsing the enemy, 6,000 strong, on which occasion the detachment had 13 men killed, and one captain, one subaltern, two sergeants, and 45 men wounded, and gained the thanks of General Provost, K.G., commanding the forces, for their gallantry. In July, 1815, they returned to England, and in the following month were sent to Jersey. In June, 1819, the regiment returned home, and in the September following embarked for Scotland, and thence, in November of the following year, for Ireland.

In 1822 they were ordered from Dublin to Liverpool, and thence to Edinburgh, to do duty during the visit of George IV. to that city. After the departure of his Majesty they embarked at Leith, for Chatham, prior to sailing for the East Indies. The regiment was denominated "Light Infantry," on Christmas Day, 1822, by order of George IV. In May, 1823, they arrived at Calcutta, and in April following embarked for Rangoon, in the Burmese empire, under the immediate command of Sir Robert Sale, the senior Lieutenant-Colonel being placed on the staff, and continued to be under the leadership of that distinguished officer in nearly all the principal engagements which took place in that country, and repeatedly received the thanks of the Governor-General of India in Council and the general officer commanding, and were permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the word "Ava," as a reward for their distinguished services in that empire. They returned to Calcutta in April, 1836.

In November, 1838, the regiment moved from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, and formed part of the Army of the Indus, under the late Lieutenant-General Lord Keane, G.C.B., and on the breaking up of that army were ordered to remain in Afghanistan, which they did until 1842, when they returned to the Company's provinces, where they were received with the most marked honours by the Governor-General of India, in consequence of their distinguished services; and as a further reward for their continual gallant conduct her Majesty was pleased to

YACHTING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



SCHOONER YACHTS OFF CULVER CLIFF.—(ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.)—(SEE PAGE 121.)

order the facings of the regiment to be changed from yellow to blue, and to be styled "Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry," and, further, to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee," a mural crown superscribed "Jellalabad and Cabool, 1842." They returned to England in 1845. The late hero, Sir Robert Sale, was full Colonel of the 13th when he was killed.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, wearing a field officer's uniform, came over from Osborne in the Royal yacht, accompanied by Colonel Wyld, and a small retinue, all in uniform, and landed at the King's-stairs, in the Dockyard, at about a quarter to four o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., and a brilliant staff of officers of both services, received his Royal Highness on landing, who immediately entered General Pakenham's carriage, and was driven to the field, escorted by General Pakenham and staff on horseback, receiving the shouts of welcome from the immense concourse of spectators who lined the road as he passed.

Soon after three o'clock, the regiment took up its position on Southsea-common, in line, at open order, with the old colours in the centre. On the arrival of the Prince, he was received with the customary honours. The regiment then formed three sides of a hollow square, the company told off as a guard for the new colours remaining in the centre of the open face.

The Prince having alighted from the carriage, mounted his charger—rode along

the line, inside and out, inspecting the troops as they covered the ground, after which the Prince dismounted and entered the hollow square, accompanied by General Pakenham, Sir Charles Ogle, and staff, and stood uncovered while the Rev. J. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General to the Forces, consecrated the colours, which, after this ceremony, were handed to the Prince by Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Van Straubenzee and Major Meredith. The Prince then handed them to the two senior Ensigns (J. D. Longden and Melvill Browne), who received them kneeling, and continued in that position whilst His Royal Highness addressed them in a brief but most spirited and soldierly manner, enjoining them to preserve their colours, never to allow them to be captured, but to emulate the conduct exhibited by the departed hero, Sir Robert Sale, whose absence was the only alloy to the gratification he felt in performing the august ceremony of the day. His Royal Highness, in the course of his address, passed some high and well-deserved encomiums on Colonel Squire and the 13th Regiment, to which that gallant veteran replied—"I beg most respectfully to return my most sincere though humble thanks for the distinguished honour your Royal Highness has just conferred upon this corps in the presentation of new colours, and for the highly flattering manner in which your Royal Highness has been pleased to mention my name, in connexion with its services in India, and also for the gratifying encomiums which you have passed on our late honoured and respected commanders, Sir Robert Sale and Colonel Dennie. Your Highness may be assured that your gracious condescension will ever be esteemed by all ranks in the regiment as the greatest stimulant to the

loyal and faithful discharge of their duty under whatever circumstances of trial they may hereafter be placed, in supporting the honour and interest of our beloved Queen and country. God save the Queen!"

His Royal Highness appeared much gratified with the sentiments of the gallant Colonel, and having bowed, retired with General Pakenham and Sir Charles Ogle, and remounted his charger.

The sides of the square, which were wheeled up, then wheeled back, and the regiment formed a line. The new colours were now "trooped," followed by the guard in charge, the band playing "The Grenadiers," slow march. On arriving at the left of the line the colours were carried, and the officers marched up in front of the line, one rank of the guard marching between the ranks of the line, and the other rank in rear of the rear rank.

On arriving at the place where the old colours were stationed, the new colours took up their place, whilst the old ones were paraded up the remaining portion of the line, the "trooping" still proceeding, and were then delivered over to the escort on the right of the line; their military existence, as standards of the regiment, then ceasing.

The ceremony having terminated, the Prince re-entered the carriage of General Pakenham, and, accompanied by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., and escorted by General Pakenham and staff, returned to the dockyard, whence he embarked for Osborne House, under salutes from the ships in harbour, the Platform Battery, and the *Contest*, *Columbine*, and *Sardinian* corvette, at Spithead.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT PRESENTING THE NEW COLOURS TO THE 13TH REGIMENT.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL was the third son of Dr. Nathan Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, and for more than half a century Master of University College, Oxford, a clergyman of high literary and intellectual acquirements, and the friend of Dr. Johnson. The son, Charles Wetherell, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and prosecuted his studies there with much *éclat*. He was called to the Bar in his twenty-fifth year, in 1794, by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. He first practised in common law; but, though learned and eloquent, he had certain peculiarities of manner and delivery which marred his advancement there. He consequently soon left that department, and confined himself to equity: he speedily obtained extensive business, and high eminence in the courts of Chancery. In 1816, he was appointed a King's Counsel, with a patent of precedence. In 1817, in the celebrated trial of Watson for high treason, Mr. Wetherell was employed successfully to defend the prisoner. Here, despite of his Tory principles, he showed himself the bold and unflinching advocate of the accused; and the eloquent expression of his indignation at the spy system, by which the prosecution was supported, made at the time a great sensation. After this, he was appointed Recorder of Bristol; and in 1820 he took his seat, for the first time, in Parliament, as member for Oxford. In the House, as at the common-law Bar, the many peculiarities he possessed interfered with the distinction otherwise due to his talents: his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patchwork phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, made men less ready to admire his real ingenuity, learning, and consistency.

On the 31st of January, 1824, Mr. Wetherell was appointed Solicitor-General, and was knighted. Three years afterwards he succeeded Sir John Copley, as Attorney-General, but resigned, on the formation of the Canning Administration. He was again made Attorney-General, in 1828; but, on the Duke of Wellington's Government bringing in the Catholic Relief Bill, he once more retired, and never since held any office under the Crown.

In politics, Sir Charles Wetherell always stood forward as the most staunch and unbending supporter of Ultra-Toryism. His opposition to Catholic Emancipation and Reform in Parliament was unceasing and indefatigable. There was, indeed, something amusing in his perseverance to the very end against the Reform Bill, especially as he accompanied



THE LATE SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.

his hostility with much wit and humour. "This," said he, in his final address to the House on the subject, "is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge." His active and energetic enmity to Reform made him extremely unpopular at the time; when he went to preside at Bristol, as Recorder, in October, 1831, his life was endangered by the fury of the mob, and his presence in that city caused one of the most memorable riots ever known.

After the passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Charles Wetherell quitted Parliament, and no consideration could induce him to again enter the House. He latterly had quite retired into private life.

Sir Charles Wetherell married, first, the 28th December, 1826, his cousin Jane, second daughter of Sir Alexander Croke. This lady died, without surviving issue, the 21st April, 1831. Sir Charles wedded, secondly, the 27th November, 1838, Harriet, second daughter of the late Colonel Warneford, of Warneford Place, Wiltshire, but had no children by this marriage: her Ladyship now survives him.

The melancholy accident which has led to the demise of Sir Charles Wetherell is already familiar to the public. He expired on the 17th instant, at Preston Hall, Kent, the seat of Charles Milner, Esq. He was in the 77th year of his age.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE DE ROHAN-ROCHEFORT.—A letter from Prague, dated August 7, mentions the death of his Highness the Prince Benjamin Rohan-Rochefort, which, it is said, has the more deeply affected the inhabitants of Prague, to whom he was known, as the dreadful catastrophe was wholly unexpected. He arrived at that city in the afternoon, from one of his estates, intending to leave in the evening of the same day. Towards sunset, in order to refresh himself after his journey, he resolved to go to the military swimming institution. In spite of the warning of the superintending officer, the Prince ventured the dangerous leap from (or over) the barrier, when he was so unfortunate as to be carried under the raft; and, though all the swimming-masters followed him, it was with the greatest difficulty that they got him out of the water. All means taken to recover him were unavailing, his exertion in leaping having, doubtless, caused a rush of blood, which proved fatal.

DEATH OF ANOTHER FLAG OFFICER.—Rear Admiral of the Red the Hon. William Le Poer Trench, died on Friday (last week), at Ballinasloe, at the age of 76. Two sons and a daughter by his first wife, and a son and a daughter by his second wife, survive him.

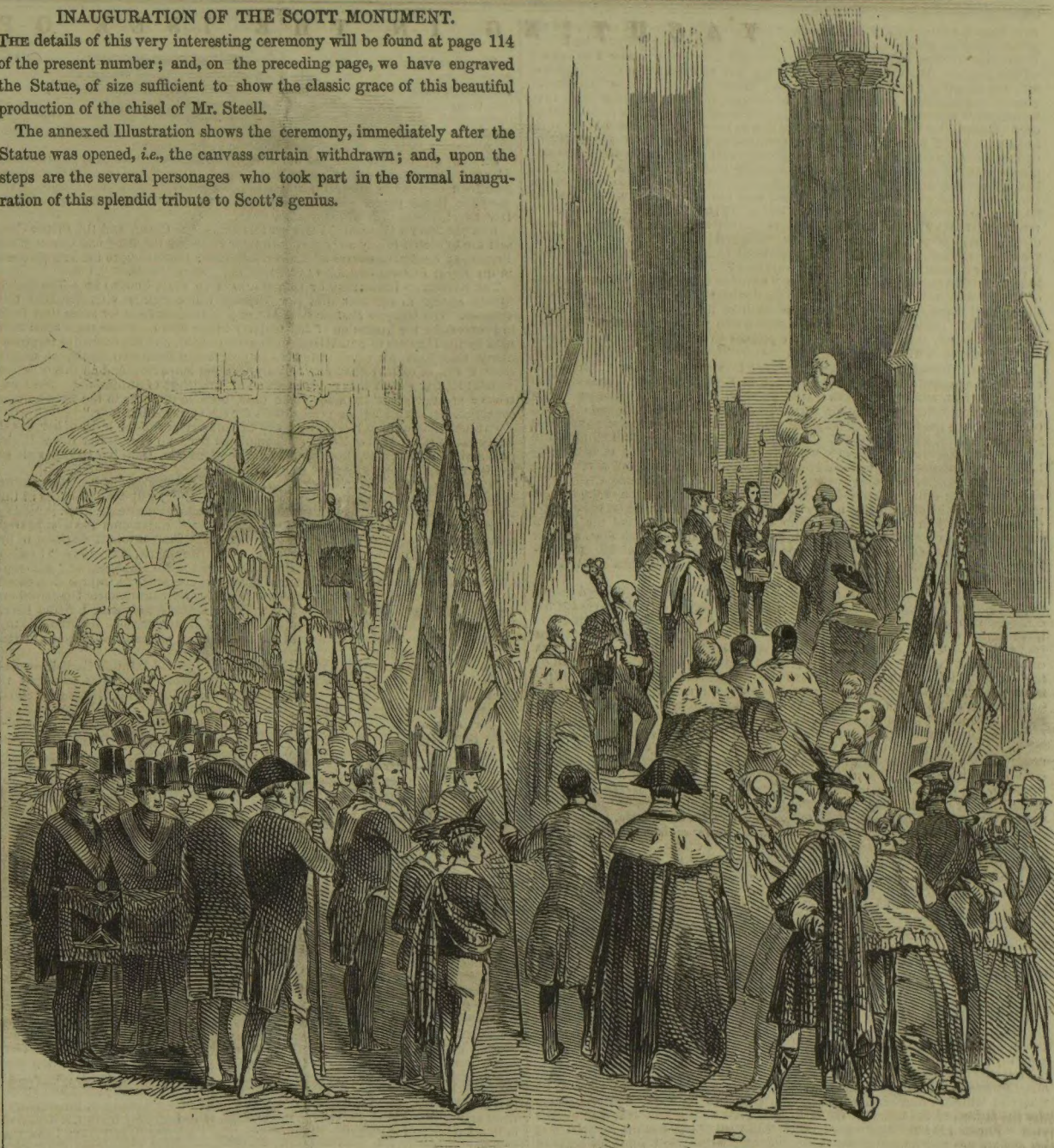
DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WULFE.—On Monday, only two days after the death of the senior Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, Lord Bloomfield, the next senior, and, as a matter of course, his Lordship's successor to the commandantship of the horse brigade, from the colonelcy of the eighth battalion, Lieutenant General Wulfe, died at the residence of his daughter, Lady Hardinge, on the Gun Wharf, Chatham, at the advanced age of 83 years.

QUARREL BETWEEN THE HON. MR. SUTTON AND MR. CHRISTIE.—Towards the close of the inquiry on Monday before the Andover Committee, a scene of great excitement took place, in which the above-named gentlemen were the principal actors. It appears that a question was put to Mr. Parker (then under examination) by Mr. Christie. Before the answer was given, the Honourable Mr. Sutton, in a state of excitement, ordered the room to be cleared. It is said that Mr. M. Sutton, when the room was cleared, charged Mr. Christie with having put the question, upon which strangers had just been ordered to withdraw, merely because he knew that *The Times* reporter was present. Mr. Christie replied that he treated the insinuation with contempt, and thereupon Mr. M. Sutton gave an intimation to Mr. Christie, which left upon the minds of the Committee no doubt that he contemplated sending a hostile message to the hon. member for Weymouth. With a view to prevent this object, immediate application was made to the sitting magistrate at Westminster Police-court, for a warrant against the honourable gentleman, and it was expected that he would have been brought up on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of being bound over to keep the peace. Owing, however, to the intervention of some prudent friends on both sides, we believe we may say that the affair has been so far settled as to render judicial interference unnecessary.

INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

THE details of this very interesting ceremony will be found at page 114 of the present number; and, on the preceding page, we have engraved the Statue, of size sufficient to show the classic grace of this beautiful production of the chisel of Mr. Steell.

The annexed Illustration shows the ceremony, immediately after the Statue was opened, i.e., the canvass curtain withdrawn; and, upon the steps are the several personages who took part in the formal inauguration of this splendid tribute to Scott's genius.



INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT MONUMENT, AT EDINBURGH.

THE POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.
BY ANGUS B. REACH.

NO. I.—THE MANSION HOUSE.

DINGY, fetid, close-smelling rooms, for the most part, places like a cross betwixt a bare, neglected, decaying school room, and a squalid sponging house, approached by low-browed, intricate passages; the walls greased and stained by the ceaseless friction of the forlorn, ragged groups of witnesses, and prosecutors, and the friends of prisoners, who lounge about in every avenue and approach which winds and crosses betwixt the Justice Room and the loathsome box-like cells—the head-quarters and general garrison of legions of policemen, who cluster round the outer door, and speak dictatorially to the swarms of poverty-stricken, squalid men and women who come for summonses, or with complaints, or to make distracted enquiries after missing friends or strayed children—the scenes, now of the awkward denouement of a midnight frolic; anon, of the revelations of sudden misery—of long-hidden, wasting despair—of foulest, most loathsome crimes—

things which make society start back upon itself, and demand, breathlessly "Can this be amongst us?"—the loopholes, as it were, through which, every now and then, one half the world can, according to the old proverb, peep at what the other half is doing—those terrible revealers of the mysteries of London—the stepping stones, as it were, from the first triflings with crime, to the tremendous avengement of its developed daring—the Police Offices of this great city, unknown though their very localities, with a few exceptions, may be to the vast herd of Londoners—dingy, and drear, and dwarfed as is their general aspect—the Police Offices, we repeat, are spots which teach terrible lessons—which teem with extraordinary associations—occasionally mirthful, mostly sad—of scenes and passages the most exciting and the most wondrous of that great domestic drama whose mighty plot is daily and nightly being spun beneath the roof of every home in London!

People seldom think of the romance of Police Offices. They get quite excited about the cells of the Inquisition, or the oubliettes of the Bastille, or the dungeons of the Secret Tribunals of Bavaria. Perhaps, however, the common-place shabbiness of London Station Houses, the naked cribs of London Police vans, have witnessed as dire human misery, as fearful exhibitions of human depravity, as



POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.—THE MANSION HOUSE.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.
(From our City Correspondent.)

There was no improvement at the opening of the Market on Monday, prices remaining at the quotations of the previous week. Consols have since scarcely varied $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but as the week advanced they lessened. The news of the state of the potato crop in Ireland is in itself a strong point for parties speculating for the fall, to which may be added the anticipated effect of the railway calls. Money both in and out of the Stock Exchange is, however, considerably easier; and, much of the depression that exists may be fairly attributed to the limited business which is usual towards the autumn, in consequence of the absence from town of many of the leading jobbers. A slack market is proverbially a heavy one, and is readily influenced by speculative sales, which have been, and continue to be, made at any symptom of an improvement in prices. Bank Stock, however, continues firm at 209, and India at 259 to 260. The Exchange Market is also somewhat more active, and prices a shade better. The last quotations are, Bank Stock, 209; Three per Cent Reduced Annuities, 96; Three per Cent Consols Annuities, 95; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 98; Long Annuities, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 107-16; India Stock, 260; Consols for Account, 95; Exchequer Bills, 14 pm.

The settlement of the account in the Foreign Market passed off easily, one defaulter (whose engagements are trifling) being the solitary instance of inability to pay. Since Monday, the business has been of the most trivial character. Portuguese and Mexican declined towards the close of Tuesday's business, the former to 40 to 42, the latter to 22 to 23. A further depression in Portuguese has since occurred. In Spanish, there has been scarcely any business, and no fluctuations worthy of record. All the other securities have remained stationary, and close at the following prices:—Squadron Bonds, 3; Grenada, 1 per Cent, 20; Mexican Bonds, Old, 5 per Cent, 22; Ditto for the Account, 23; Portuguese 4 per Cent, 40; Ditto for the Account, 40; Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent, 25; Ditto 3 per Cent, 36; Venezuela Bonds, 2 per Cent, 42; Ditto Deferred, 12.

The Railway Market has shared the dullness of the English and Foreign houses. Prices, however, continue to be pretty well maintained, among the dividend paying lines. Great Westerns have been better, but Eastern Counties rather worse. There is a strong party bearing this Stock, no doubt for ulterior purposes. With regard to the anticipated effect of Railway calls, the Old Lines must be benefited by the difficulty which the New ones will find in raising the capital; as the longer occupied in making, the longer will the Old Lines remain without competition. This view is doubtless the cause of the firmness which all through the late depression has characterised such Lines as the Great Western, South Western, and (until Mr. Glyn's speech) the London and Birmingham. At the close of the week, business was on the most limited scale, the following being the closing prices:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1; Birmingham and Gloucester, 12; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5; Bristol and Exeter, 8; Caledonian, 15; Ditto, Half Shares, 1; Ditto, Extension, 1; Chester and Holyhead, 26; Churnet and Blythe, 1; Direct Manchester (Remington's), 5; Direct Northern, 1; Eastern Counties, 22; Ditto, New, 7; Ditto, York Extension, 2; Eastern Union, 48; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Ditto, New, Quarter Shares, 10; Edinburgh and Perth, 3; Ely and Huntingdon, 5; Great North of England, 230 ex. div.; Ditto, New, 59 ex. div.; Ditto, New, 50; Ditto, New, 18; Great Western, 149 ex. div.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 23 ex. div.; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 5; Hull and Selby, 104 ex. div.; Ditto, Half Shares, 39; Leicester and Bedford, 4; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., 4; London and Blackwall, 8; London and Brighton, 62; exclusive dividend; Ditto, ditto, Fifths, 41; London and Croydon, 22; London and Greenwich, 9; London and North-Western, 206; Ditto, New Shares, 15; Ditto, Fifths, 21; London and South-Western, 75; Ditto, New, 20; London and York, 2; Ditto, Half Shares, 1; Manchester and Leeds Extension, 2; Manchester and Birmingham, 79 x all; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 9 x all; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1; Manchester and Southampton, 1; Midland, 138; Ditto, New, 36; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 42; Ditto, New, 10; Newcastle and Berwick, 27; Norfolk Extension, 2; North British, 38; Do., 1/2 Shares, 14; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1; North Staffordshire, 34; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Portsmouth Direct, 5; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 1; Richmond, 18; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2; Shropshire Union, 5; South Midland, 6; South Eastern and Dover, 42; Ditto New (ditto 15), No. 4, 3; South Wales, 4; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2; Welsh Midland, 1; West Riding Union, 3; York and Carlisle, 3; York and Selby, 72; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 12; Boulogne and Amiens, 12; Demerara, 2; Direct Bombay and Madras, 4; Dutch Rhenish, 6; East Indian, 3; Great Indian Peninsula, 1; Luxembourg, 1; Namur and Liege, 3; Northern of France Constituted, 12; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8; Over Yssel, 2; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5; Sambre and Meuse, 4.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were flat yesterday, at 95 for money and account. Mexican improved a turn, but the Share Market was heavy, East India Scrip alone being in demand.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUGUST 17.
Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Candidates to be Second Lieutenants: F. J. Soady, vice Waller; M. Stewart, vice Frothing; (Second Lieutenant Soady to be placed next above Second Lieutenant Dymally, and Second Lieutenant Stewart between Second Lieutenants Margesson and Street); O. B. Wooley, vice Grey; A. W. Drayson, vice Ommamney; C. W. Elgee, vice Palmer; E. J. Cartwright, vice Vassiliadis; G. H. A. Forbes, vice Paget; W. B. Blair, vice Phillips; L. Martin, vice Moore; C. Hunter, vice Colclough; R. J. Hargreaves, vice Milward; A. J. Macdonald, vice Chermiside; J. Spurway, vice Blakely; G. R. C. Young, vice Crawford; H. T. Boulton, vice Ord.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 27.
Notice is hereby given, that medals for the officers and men of her Majesty's marine forces who were engaged in the war in China, belonging to the under-mentioned ships, have been received at this office, viz.:—The Apollo, Alligator, Algerine, Belleisle, Cornwallis, Clio, Childers, Dido, Jupiter, Plover, Pyralis, Nimrod, Starling, Vixen, Blenheim, Blad, Calliope, Columbine, Conway, Cruiser, Druid, Endymion, Emerald, Herald, Larne, Melville, Modeste, North Star, Samarang, Sulpur, Tattler, Weymouth, Hazard, Wanderer, Sapphire, and Harlequin, which will be delivered, on application, at the office of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Somerset House, and the parties applying for them are to produce their respective certificates.

By order of their Lordships, H. G. WARD.
BANKRUPT.—J. PATTERSON, Tombridge, Kent, tea-dealer. T. E. JONES, Knightsbridge, Knightbridge, linen-draper. J. T. ASH, Norwich, carpenter. W. NORTON, Cambridge-villas, Great College-street, Camden New-town, builder. J. H. BUTTERWORTH, King-street, Cheapside, hotel-keeper. J. HARRIS, Mevagissey, Cornwall, grocer. J. CARNE, sen., Truro, Cornwall, provision merchant. R. PARKINSON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, currier. P. BURY, Manchester, calico printer. E. WARD, Macclesfield, Lancashire, corn-dealer. R. ALLINGER, Swansea, Glamorganshire, maltster.
SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.—J. M. ROSS, Edinburgh, engineer. W. MOFFATT and Co., Leith, merchants. N. MACQUEEN, Stein, Island of Skye. W. MUSTARD, Fear, Blairgowrie.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 19.
The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Alfred Stephen, Esq., Chief Justice of New South Wales.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 21.
Further List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Queen's Army, killed in the recent battles on the Tull, or who have subsequently died of wounds received in those actions:—

9th Foot: T. Bolton, T. Brennan, H. Eyles, P. Gillespie, D. Hout, J. Lythall.
31st: W. Byrne (sergeant-major), M. Sullivan.
50th: T. Bell, H. Brookman (corporal), T. Buggins, G. Bradshaw (corporal), W. Cairns, J. Cantwell (sergeant-major), S. Chovil (colour-sergeant), D. Connell, C. Caley, M. Cullen, D. Connelly, T. Cream (corporal), J. Cook, W. Coroner, T. Dyer, F. Dunn, W. Eady, R. Ferguson (corporal), G. Greenfield, R. Huxham, J. Hogan, J. Holland, A. Hamer, B. Harlow, J. Hunt, J. Harris, E. Johnson (corporal), T. Jackson, S. Jordan, P. Kelly, M. Lynch, T. Lawson, P. McGilvery, W. Martin, F. Matthews, R. March, T. O'Shaughnessy, M. Pegg, R. Reynolds, J. Rice, R. Spanton, J. Sullivan, D. Sullivan, T. Speak, J. Sheridan, P. Wiltshire, J. Whittaker, P. Wynn, M. Kelly.

May 1846, by a storm which blew down the Barracks:—

W. Armstrong (driver), H. Bayley, G. Beddus, H. Biggs, J. Brookman, T. Cantwell (corporal), F. Cuff, W. Carr, J. Coder, G. Calger, J. Clayton, J. Cook, M. Doyle, J. Danagher, O. B. Davis, J. Ferris (sergeant), P. Feeney, J. Farmer, M. Flynn, R. Greer, H. Havers, T. Jacob, E. Judd, W. Kelly (corporal), J. Kendrick, L. Kelly, T. Kelly, W. Killen, H. McGlin, J. Morris Morris, J. McCone, A. Kelly, J. McMichael, W. Ross (corporal), W. Ross (drum-major), J. Rankin, E. Rixham, W. Sillar, S. Stanlake, G. Samples, J. Smith, W. Sullivan, J. Twohy, S. Taylor, A. Thompson, J. Village, G. Wall, R. Watkins, W. Walker, J. Williamson.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUG. 20.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. F. Dick to be Captain, vice Stanway; First Lieut. J. M. Adye to be Second Captain, vice Dick; Second Lieut. F. J. Soady to be First Lieutenant, vice Adye.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.
Pembroke-shire: J. W. Owens, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Royal Pembroke-shire Militia: G. B. J. Jordan, Esq., to be Captain.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNOUNCED.—J. L. BUTLER, Liverpool, coal-merchant. W. CURTIS, Croydon, builder.

BANKRUPT.—J. C. MOORE, Strand, Middlesex, bookseller. G. A. CAVENDISH, Church-end, Finchley, clerk. J. MILLER, Mary-street, Hoxton Old Town, baker. L. MEUNIER, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, hotel-keeper. W. G. MERRETT, Leadenhall-street, City, and Oliver's-terrace East, Bow-road, Middlesex, surgeon. W. TEW, Halifax, Yorkshire, corn-dealer. JAMES BUTLIFIELD, JOHN SULLIVAN, and W. BERRY, High-town, Bristol, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners. J. TAYLOR, Manor House, Motham, Yorkshire, manufacturer. R. H. HARTLEY, Halifax, Yorkshire, stockbroker. C. T. WOOD, Liverpool, corn-factor. E. MUNDY, Liverpool, house agent. H. TATE and R. L. NASH, Bristol, stock and share-brokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.—W. STOTT, Edinburgh, painter. J. RANKINE, Falkirk Distillery, near Camelon, Falkirk, Strathguslaw, distiller. J. CLARK, Campbelltown, Arden, Inverness-shire, baker. W. SHAND, and T. G. CHIRSTIE, Glasgow, merchants. W. GREIG, and W. J. CARSWELL, Glasgow, stock-brokers. W. THOM, Langloan, spirit-dealer. SIMPSON and DICK, Glasgow, stock-brokers.

BIRTHS.

At Eastbourne-terrace, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, of a daughter.—On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. W. Harrison, builder, 12, Milbank-row, Westminster, of a daughter.—At Abfordfield rectory, Bork, the lady of the Rev. J. Warren Hayes, of a daughter.—In Holgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Farnborough, John, eldest son of John Hardy, Esq., M.P., to Laura, third daughter of William Holbeck, Esq.—At Tandridge, Surrey, John Robert Kenyon, Esq., to Mary Eliza, only daughter of Edward Hawkins, Esq.—At Puddington, the Rev. James Hargreaves to Jane, eldest daughter of Joseph Baker, Esq.—On the 16th inst., at Kingston Church, Portsea, Hants, by the Rev. Mr. May, John Master, Esq., of Kidderminster, Wiltshire, to Matilda Louisa, eldest daughter of Captain George Palmer, R.N.—At Stony Midleton, Frederick Holland, Esq., to Anne, fifth daughter of Lord and Lady Denman.—At Woolwich, Captain Bainbridge, Royal Engineers, to Margaret, daughter of Colonel Paterson.

DEATHS.

At Barham Wood, Herts, Margaret, daughter of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart.—At Aspell Hall, aged seventy-two, the Rev. Dr. Chivers.—At Everton, near Liverpool, Theodosia, widow of the late Rev. W. Ewbank, M.A., and sister of the late Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart., M.P.—At Stowmarket, at the advanced age of ninety-one, Esther, relict of the late Samuel Burch, Esq.—At Up Marlborough House, Sussex, Charles Clarke, Esq.—On the 16th instant, the Rev. Edward Morris Clark.—At Ashton Lodge, Lancaster, in his 63rd year, James Pedder, Esq., a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.

Under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Immense Novelty! An Entire Change! French Addition! French and English! The most highly interesting Spectacle of THE MERCHANT STEED! On MONDAY NEXT, August 24, and every Evening during the Week, will be presented the highly popular Drama of THE MERCHANT STEED; or, The Flight of Damon. Calantha, Mrs. Morton Brooks; Damon, Mr. J. Harwood; assisted by the whole of the numerous Company. Double Stud and Hare Quadruples. Magnificent SCENES of the HIPPODROME, by the French, German, and British Professors. The whole concluding with the Drama of THE NAMELESS.—Box-Office open from 11 to 5. Commence at 7.—Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

THE ST. LEGER IN MINIATURE.

Vauxhall Open Every Night, except SATURDAY, with Tournaire's Troupe of unrivalled Equestrians. New Scenes in the Circus. Wonderful Horsemanship! Royal Races. The Great St. Leger. The Favourites.—Pyrrhus the First, Brocardo colt, Sir Tatton Sykes, and Ingo; Riders—Messrs. Jocko and Brothers, the very best jockeys of the day. To be decided in Three Heats. Grand Concert. Conductor—A. Les. Vocalists—Mrs. John Roe, Mrs. Aveling Smith, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Binge, and Mr. J. W. Sharp, the best buffo singer of the day. Extraordinary Performances of the American Brothers (the rivals of Halsey). Gorgeous Chinese Procession. Joel Diavolo's Descent. Firing of the Dragon Tower. Palace of the Golden Bells. Grand Display of Fireworks and Splendid Illuminations. Admission, 2s. Doors open at Eight.

Vauxhall.—Wednesday Next.—A GRAND GALA in honour of the BIRTHDAY of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. The Gardens will be most brilliantly illuminated, and the Fireworks greatly increased. It will be the Fête of the Season, and the various devices displayed about the grounds will be emblematical of all Nations. THE FLAGS of ALL NATIONS will be tastefully arranged, and the selection of music will consist of Italian, German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh compositions.—Doors open at Eight. Admission, 2s.

COLOSSEUM.—Alteration of Time, Open at Seven in the Evening.—A Grand Mexican ALOE, or Century Plant, 30 feet high, now in Bloom, has been added to the various splendid Attractions of this matchless Exhibition, without any extra charge. This rare and beautiful Plant is a different species from any before exhibited in Europe. It has some thousand flowering buds upon it, was cultivated between Mexico and Texas, has been brought a distance of 7000 miles, and purchased by the Proprietor of the Colosseum.

The Atmospheric Effects in the marvellous PANORAMA of LONDON by Night are repeated every half-hour. Holiday Prices continued. Music, 3 till 5; and 8 till half-past 10. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

THE SPEAKING AUTOMATON, or EUPHONIA (invented by PROFESSOR FABER, of Vienna).—Every Day and Evening, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. This greatest mechanical wonder ever accomplished or conceived, has been critically examined, and highly eulogised by the Emperor and Court of Austria, the King and Court of Prussia; the Duke of Wellington; the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer; Lords Eldon, Haward, &c.; and the prominent members of the principal scientific institutions in London. It speaks anything and everything suggested by the audience, in all languages; whistles, declaims, laughs, and sings various airs, including the air and words of "God save the Queen." During the last few days, it has held conversations sufficient to fill a volume. Hours—From eleven to twelve; half-past twelve to two; half-past three to five; half-past seven to nine.—Doors open half-an-hour previous. Admission, One Shilling. Children under ten, Half-price.

INVENTORS and DEPOSITORS of WORKING MODELS, and of other Specimens of the Useful Arts (as well as the Visitors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION) are respectfully informed that the Directors have given their anxious consideration to the new appointment of DEMONSTRATOR in MECHANICS, whose duty will be to explain to the Visitors the Principles and Uses of the above Specimens with clearness and simplicity. The Lectures now comprise the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, as well as other objects of great interest. The beautiful Optical Instruments, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

MR. JAMES'S NEW WORK.

In a few days will be published, in 3 vols. Post 8vo., price 11s. 6d.
HEIDELBERG: A Romance. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.
Author of "The Stepmother," "The Smuggler," "Arrah Nell," &c. &c.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Just Published, Price Sixpence.

ROUND RAIL v. T. RAIL: or the Principles of the Geometrical Railway System examined by Geometrical. PELHAM RICHARDSON, Cornhill.

TO ADVERTISERS.—DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, owing to the number required, is obliged to be put to press for the first edition early on Friday morning, and consequently Advertisements cannot be inserted, so as to take effect on that day, unless received previous to Six o'clock on the Thursday evening. Office, 169, Strand.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row, CATHARINE, 147, Fleet-street; LUXURY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street.

EUGENE RUE'S NEW NOVEL.

MARTIN THE FOUNDLING; or, THE ADVENTURES of a VALET-DE-CHAMBRE, appears regularly in the FAMILY HERALD, the most popular periodical of the day. The New Part, price 6d., contains, also, The Nieces' A Wedding Race—Rimsky, by Frances Browne—The Phil—other highly interesting Tales; with a variety of instructive and entertaining reading for the intelligent and reflecting. All Booksellers and News Agents sell the Family Herald.

TO AMATEURS OF MUSIC.—NOW READY.

THE MUSICAL HERALD, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, price only 10d. each, consisting of Select Vocal and Instrumental Music; with entertaining and instructive Musical Literature. Edited by G. HOGARTH, Esq. The cheapest of the Musical Works hitherto published are extravagant compared with the price of the Musical Herald. On an average, the cost of admired Airs and choice Pieces, will not amount to One Farthing each. Published also in Weekly Numbers, price 2d. To be had of all Booksellers and News Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.
VOL. VI. of MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY and LETTERS. (Immediately.)

TRAVELS and TRAVELLERS. By Mrs. TROLLOPE, Authoress of "The Barnabys in America," "The Robertses," &c. 2 vols., 21s.

VOL. IX. of AGNES STRICKLAND'S LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND; comprising the Life of MARY of MODENA, Consort of James II.

VOL. VII. of THE NELSON LETTERS and DISPATCHES; completing the Work.

HOCHELAGA; or, ENGLAND in the NEW WORLD. Edited by ELIOT WARBURTON, Esq., Author of "The Crescent and the Cross," &c. 2 vols., small 8vo.

LOST and WON; or, The Love Test. By the Author of "The Maid's Husband." 3 vols. HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottos, is just published by P. WIELAND, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Who has also published a short General Catalogue of his Coins and Medals, price 4d.; by post, 6d.; or the two books, 1s. 6d., post free. To be had as above, or through any Bookseller.

TO PATRONS and ADMIRERS of TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

VAUGHAN and Co. have now completed, for the City of Cork, a 7 ft. 6 in. FIGURE of the Rev. THEOBALD MATTHEW, modelled from life, in their imperishable Artificial Stone. Also, a smaller full-length Portrait Figure of the same, 3 ft. 6 in. in height. On view at their Manufactory, 60, STONES END and BOW-ROAD; where may also be seen a large stock of figures (antique and modern), fountains, vases, and every description of exterior and garden ornaments, in original and unique designs, including the whole of the Models of the late firm of Coade and Sealy.

FOR SALE, A HANDSOME CHESNUT GELDING and ALBERT PHAETON, the property of a Gentleman. The Horse is sufficiently quiet for any lady to drive, and free from all vice, and a perfect beauty in appearance, 14 hands high, 5 years old. The Phaeton was built regardless of expense, and is nearly new, together forming an elegant turn-out, would be invaluable; to any lady or gentleman in the country. To be sold a bargain. Apply at Watt's Dairy, 22, Frederick-street, Hampstead-road. N.B. No Dealer need apply.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.

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Thomson Hanky, jun., Esq. Baron L. de Rothschild, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
Forms of proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the Fifth Annual Report, with every information, may be had at the offices, where donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.

Table of Premium payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 55, 60, and 65, whichever event shall first occur:—

Age and Birth-day. Age Fifty. Age Fifty-five. Age Sixty.

Year. Half-Year. Quarterly. Year. Half-Year. Quarterly. Year. Half-Year. Quarterly.

25 3 16 4 1 19 0 0 19 8 3 5 5 1 13 3 0 16 9 2 18 2 1 9 6 0 14 11

Policies may be effected daily. By order of the Board, THOS. MULLINDER, Secretary.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES. (A BRIEF OUTLINE.)

The Extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have been invited to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 81, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select Waitcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewise set apart; and E. MOSES and SON have made other additions, too numerous to name at present.

The "Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 85 and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Depot is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154 and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the new Establishment, as it was at the old; and it is also remembered, that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the articles in plain-figure prices, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the price of the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drappers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiery, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, having learned that the unscrupulous falsehood of "being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to by some persons, and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.

NOTICE. The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 81, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

REMOVAL.—DR. CULVERWELL has REMOVED to 10, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET.

INSTRUCTION in MUSIC and SINGING, by a YOUNG LADY accustomed to tuition either at home or pupil's residence. For references and Terms, address H. E. (post paid), 27, Cottage Grove, Mile-end-road.

A GOVERNNESS WANTED to GO ABROAD, and take charge of a Little Boy, the child of a Gentleman residing in Turkey; she must speak French well, and give reference to a Protestant clergyman.—Direct to A. B., 4, Staines-field-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington.

LIQUID INDIAN RUBBER.—This superior substitute for leather gun or paste, may be had in its purest state of J. ROWBOTHAM, and Co., Indian Rubber Bookbinders, 70, Castle-street East, Brompton-street, in tin canisters, 1s. and 2s. each, or by order of any bookseller.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter. T. COX SAVORY and Co. Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

SIX POUNDS of GOOD TEA, for 15s.—Since it is barely possible that anything can be done about the duties this session, 2s. 6d. a pound is likely to be the quotation at present for useful tea; other sorts at 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meaneast capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

B. E. D. F. E. A. T. H. E. R. S.
Mixed 1s. 0d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose 1s. 4d. Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d.
Foreign 1s. 8d. Best Dantzic ditto .. 3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIDON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works for verandahs, lawns, &c.; Flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

HOT WEATHER.—TRAVELLING.—SEA-SIDE.—The REGISTERED PALETOT in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange; and the chief Liama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few petty shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentes. Each Paletot is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHIC JACKET for 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S Fashionable Tailor and Trowers' Maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWERS!! TROWERS!! TROWERS!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above 45 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son being General Linen-Drapers Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

RETURN TICKETS.—GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ON and AFTER the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1846, RETURN TICKETS on this RAILWAY will be available as follows:—

For a distance not exceeding 50 miles, on the same day they are issued, except on Saturday; a ticket taken on that day being available for the return journey on Monday.

Not exceeding 100 miles, on the same day they are issued, or the next (Sunday not being counted). Exceeding 100 miles, on the same day they are issued, or either of the two next days (Sundays not being counted). By order of the Directors, CHAS. A. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Water renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils attending this School took place on Wednesday, at Somerset House, Mr. H. Bellenden Ker presided, and was supported by Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., Mr. Etty, R.A., Mr. W. Hamilton, and other members of the council. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the meeting on the steady advance which had taken place in the School, and the great improvement manifested in the works of the Pupils. He considered this alike creditable to preceptors and students. Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Director of the School, read the report of the past year, which set forth in detail the facts asserted by the Chairman as to the satisfactory progress of the School. The paucity of the works exhibited was most satisfactorily explained by the circumstance that many of the Pupils had obtained lucrative employment in their profession, which necessarily reduced the number of their studies executed for mere practice. Mr. Etty, R.A., briefly addressed the meeting after the report had been read, and complimented the pupils generally on the improved style of their productions. Mr. Etty was especially loud in his praises of the female students. Mr. Hawes, M.P., followed in a speech highly laudatory of the School, and the mode in which it was conducted. He apologised for the absence of several of his colleagues in the Ministry, and promised a more ardent support to the institution than Government had hitherto awarded it.

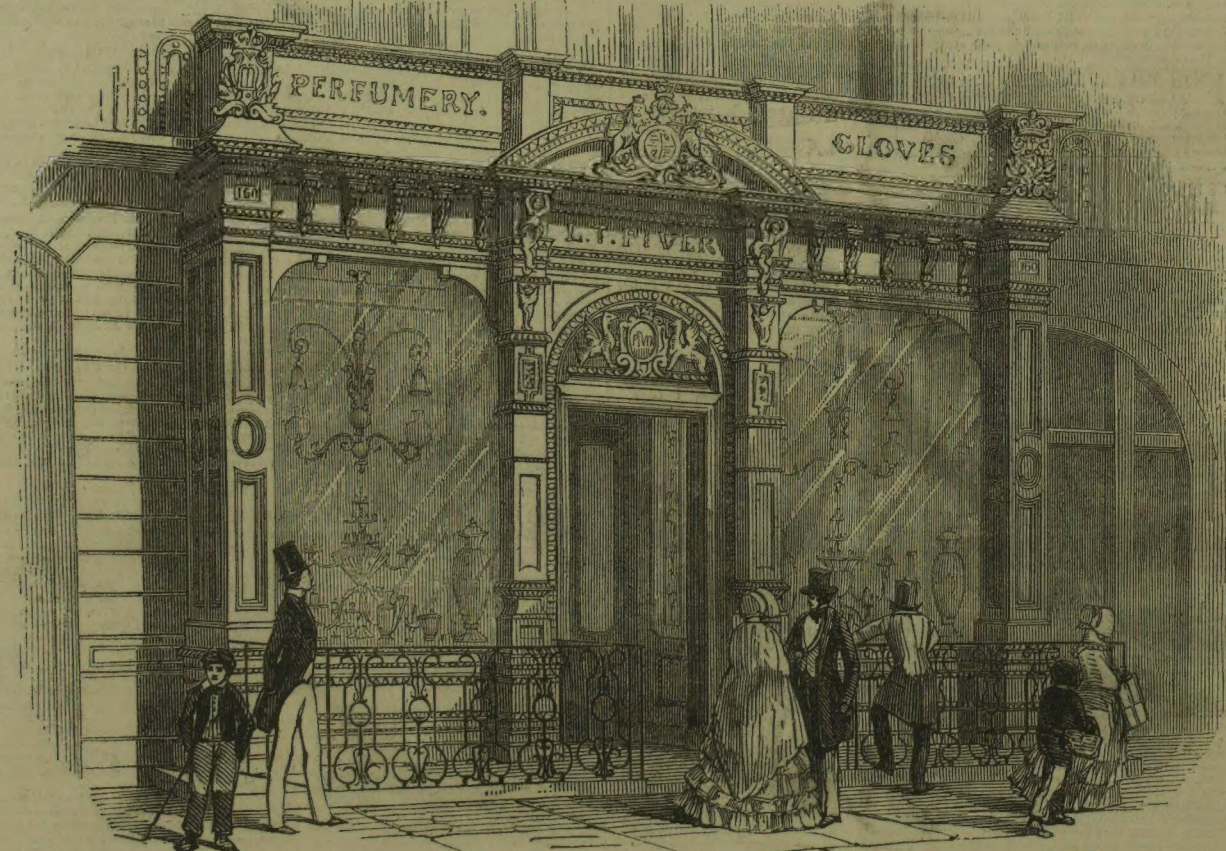


VASE PRESENTED TO MR. C. H. WILSON, DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

At the close of Mr. Hawes's address the distribution commenced. The prizes consisted of sums of money, varying from £5 5s. (the highest) to half a guinea (the lowest). There were about thirty recipients, half male and half female. The works generally appeared very good. Two designs in oil for decorative panels, executed respectively by Miss Rowley and Miss Filmore, were greatly admired. The former of these young ladies gained two prizes, the latter three, viz., for the decorative panel, for a fruit piece in oil, and for wood engraving. The distribution concluded, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed. Before the proceedings commenced, an incident occurred, notice of which should not be omitted. This was, the presentation of a very beautiful testimonial to Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Director of the School, by the Students, as a mark of their esteem and respect for that gentleman. The testimonial consists of a ruby glass vase, 18 inches in height with silver mountings, in imitation of hanging festoons of bearrine and convolvulus. Both the vase and the tracery were designed by pupils in the School (Messrs. J. K. Harvey and D. Pearce); the chasing of the silver was also executed by a pupil (Mr. C. Worrall), and the carving of the wood stand was the handiwork of a fourth student (Mr. A. Abercrombie.) The testimonial was presented to Mr. Wilson by Mr. Harvey, who read an address to that gentleman, to which he responded with much feeling. After the Director's reply, Mr. Harvey, in a short address, expressed the grateful feelings of the Pupils towards the Masters; to which Mr. Townsend, on behalf of himself and the other Masters, made a suitable acknowledgment.

LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.

FOREMOST among our metropolitan improvements, may be regarded the taste displayed in newly-erected Shop-fronts, some of which are of highly artistic design, such as it rarely enters into the head of a car-



LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.—NEW SHOP-FRONT, REGENT-STREET.

penter to conceive. The specimen we have engraved (No. 160, Regent-street), has lately been opened. It presents a meritorious architectural composition in the richly decorated style of the age of Louis XIV., by a distinguished French architect; and it has been cleverly executed under the superintendence of M. Cambon, the celebrated Parisian Decorator.

The beauty of the design is much increased from the same style of decoration having been carried out in the interior of the shop; and with such a degree of elaborate decoration in every part, as to produce a most unique effect, and afford a very satisfactory specimen of the capabilities of the style itself, for the purpose to which it is here applied.

Messrs. Winsland and Holland, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, are the builders who have executed the general works; and Messrs. Holland and Sons of Marylebone-street, the upholstery.

NEW CHURCH AT TWICKENHAM.

THE first stone of this Church (Trinity) was laid on the 31st August, 1840, by the late Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge; and the edifice was consecrated in July, 1841, by the Lord Bishop of London. The following were the principal subscribers:—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, lord of the manor; the Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge, Henry Pownall, Esq., Sir William Clay, Bart., and Thomas Twining, Esq., each giving five hundred pounds. The remainder of the funds required for the purchase of an eligible piece of land, a small endowment, and the completion of the building, was raised by voluntary contributions; and the plan and erection was confided to the late George Basevi, Esq.

The Church is in the early English style, and will contain six hundred persons in pews and sittings; half that number being accommodated with free sittings. Great interest is evinced by the gentry and others for the prosperity of the Church; and, in addition to their previous donations, a tower-clock and bell have been presented by Mr. Twining; new crimson velvet cushions and hangings for the pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, with cushions, kneeling stools, and cover for the Communion Table, all in very good taste, and of the best quality, by Lady Clay; and, lastly, by Andrew Macleay, Esq., an excellent mellow-toned organ, built expressly by Blyth, of Isleworth, the successor of the celebrated Green. This organ was opened by Dr. Blyth, of Richmond, whose taste and talents as a professor of music are already known and acknowledged.

The Correspondent of a morning paper remarks:—"He would say a word for the encouragement of others, as respects the singing at the church, and point out how much may be accomplished by a small amount of trouble. The choir, as we are informed, is composed of trades-people, and others, in the district; and, a little pains having been taken in style and time, notwithstanding, for the most part they sing by ear only, we must in justice confess that we have seldom heard a better performance in any of our churches. Contiguous to the church, is a national school for children of both sexes, with a house for the master and mistress in the centre, built by voluntary contributions; and, in sincere respect for his memory, is called 'Archdeacon Cambridge's School.' At the present time the number of children is nearly 200, to whom is imparted the blessings of a religious education. The church and school together are working admirably; and, without entertaining too sanguine anticipations, great improvement, both moral and religious, may reasonably be expected in this long and greatly neglected part of the county of Middlesex."

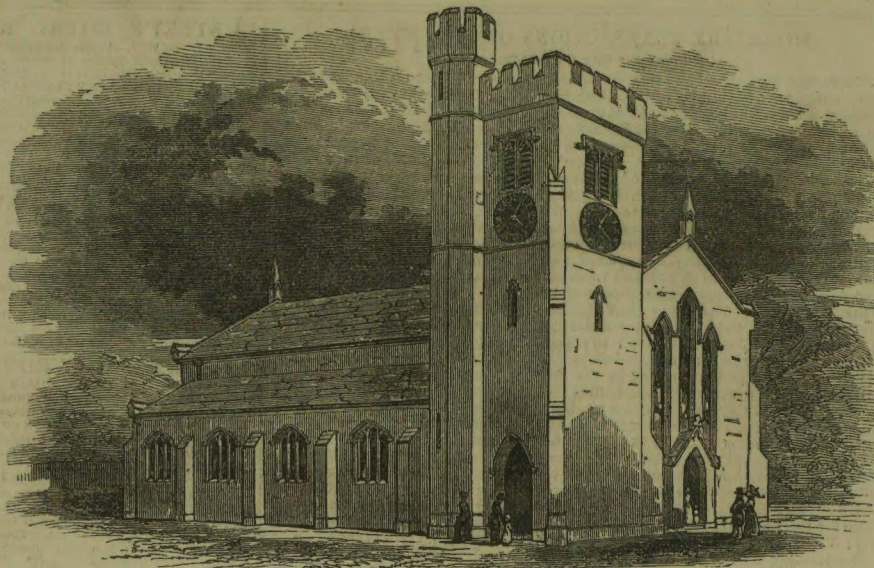
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ofcor, Jun."—It is impossible to checkmate with a King and Knight only.
"Y. Z., Sheffield."—We are unacquainted with the game.
"J. V., Okehampton."—The solution shall be given next week. Your first move is correct, but you have not quite hit upon the modus operandi afterwards.
"A Subscriber, Guernsey; and "G. B. S."—Study the "Elementary Lessons on Chess" in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," and "Lewis's First Series of Lessons for Beginners;" both may be got of Hastings, in Carey-street.
"W. D., Petworth."—You are mistaken. Our dictum on the subject of the King Castling is in accordance with all the elementary works on Chess which we have ever met with.
"R. S."—The solution of Enigma 14, by Mendheim, is as follows:—1. Q to K B 7th (ch); K to Q B sq. 2. Q to K 8th (ch); K to Kt 2nd. 3. Q to her 7th (ch); K to Kt sq. 4. K to Q Kt 6th, winning the Queen, or giving mate next move.
"D. T. C."—The limited portion of our Journal at present devoted to Chess, forbids a lengthy, detailed review of new Chess works; but we omit no opportunity of directing the attention of amateurs to such as are deserving consideration.
"Amateur."—A copy of Mr. Wilcomb's Translation of Lewis's celebrated Treatise, has lately reached us, and we can cordially commend it as an extremely faithful transcript of that invaluable work. It is a model of beautiful typography, and is obtainable at a price—10 francs only—which places it within the reach of every one. Apply to Mr. Hurst, of King William-street, Strand.
"W. P., Plymouth."—"R. S."—"W. R. T."—Next week.
Solutions by "Muff," "Pierre Evard," "Sopraccita," "Marasion," "T. B., "J. D., "F., "Punch," "Subscriber," "Andrew," "Phil," and "Miranda," are correct. Those by "J. D. S., "Liverpool;" "M. P., "and "W. C., "Bradford, are wrong.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 40.—By M. P. LOQUIN.
WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q R 6th K at Q B sq
R at Q sq
B at K Kt 3rd
White to play and mate in three moves.
No. 41.—By the SAME AUTHOR.
WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q R sq K at his B 4th
R at K 7th Q at her 5th
Kt at K B sq P's at K B 3rd
P at Q R 5th Q B 6th
White to play and win.



TRINITY CHURCH, TWICKENHAM.

No. 42.—By the SAME.
WHITE. BLACK.
K at his R sq K at Q R 2nd
R at Q 6th
B at K Kt 3rd
Kt at K 6th
White to play and mate in three moves.

GAMES IN THE MATCH BETWEEN M. M. KIESERITZKI AND HORWITZ (CONTINUED.)

GAME THE FOURTH.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (M. K.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (M. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	29. P takes P	P takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	30. Q R to Q sq (ch)	K to B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 4th	31. Q R to Q 8th	B to K 3rd
4. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	32. K R to R 8th	K R P one
5. Castles	Q to Q 3rd	33. P takes P	R takes P
6. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	34. R takes Kt	K Kt P one
7. Q B P one	B to R 4th	35. Q R P two	Q Kt P one
8. B to R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	36. R to K R 8th	Q Kt P one (d)
9. Q P two	P takes P	37. R takes R	P to Kt 8th (becoming a Queen)
10. K P one	Q to Kt 3rd	38. R returns to R 8th	Q to Kt 7th (ch)
11. Kt takes P	Q B to R 6th	39. K to B sq	B (ch)
12. Q to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	40. K to Kt sq	Q to Q 5th (ch)
13. Q to K Kt 3rd	Castles	41. K to R sq	Q to Q 8th (ch)
14. Kt to Q 2nd (a)	R takes K Kt	42. K to R 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
15. P takes R	B takes Kt	43. K to Kt sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
16. K B P two	B to B 4th	44. K to R 2nd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
17. B to B 8th (b)	Q takes Q	45. K to Kt sq	Q to K B 8th (ch)
18. P takes Q	K R P two	46. K to R 2nd	B to Q 4th
19. R to B 3rd	B to K 5th	47. K to Kt 3rd	Q takes P (ch)
20. R to Q R 3rd	Q R P two	48. K to B 4th	Q to K 5th (ch)
21. Q R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 5th	49. K to Kt 5th	Q to K 6th (ch)
22. B takes B	P takes B	50. K to B 6th	Q to K 4th (ch)
23. K to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	51. K to Kt 5th	K Kt P one
24. K to B 2nd	B to Q 4th	52. K to R 7th	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
25. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt P to Kt 3rd	53. K to R 7th	K to Kt 3rd (ch)
	(c)	54. K to R 8th	K B P one
26. K B P one	Q B P to B 4th	55. K to B 8th	
27. K R to Q Kt 8th	B to K 5th	56. Resigns	
28. Q R to K sq	B takes K B P		

(a) The least reflection must have shown the ill consequences of this move.
(b) Very well conceived.
(c) Neatly projected. If White now take the foremost Q Kt P with his Rook, Black advances his Q B P one sq, thus attacking both Rooks, by which manœuvre he must win at least "the exchange."
(d) The termination of this game is ably played by Mr. Kieseritzki.

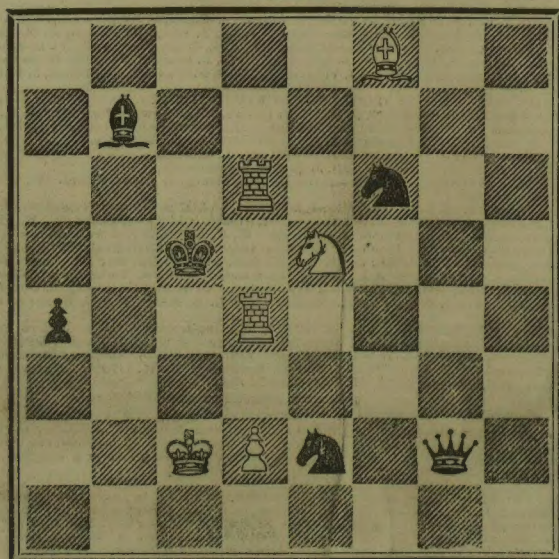
GAME THE FIFTH.

WHITE. (Mr. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	Q P one	29. K to Kt 2nd	P takes P
2. K P two	K B P two	30. Q R to K Kt 3rd	K R to K B 4th
3. P takes P	B takes P	31. Q R takes P	Q R to K B 2nd
4. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q B sq	32. Q R to Kt 5th	Kt to Q 4th
5. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	33. K takes R	R takes R
6. Q B to Kt 5th	Q B takes P	34. K to Kt 3rd	K R P two
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th	35. R to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
8. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	36. K to K B 3rd	Q B P one (d)
9. K B to K 6th	K Kt to B 3rd	37. R to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K R 4th
10. Q Kt to R 3rd	B to K 5th	38. P takes Q B P	R takes R
11. Castles (on K side)	B to Q 4th	39. R to K Kt 5th	Q R P one
12. K Kt to K B 4th	B takes B	40. K R P takes R	K Kt P one
13. Kt takes B	K to Q 2nd	41. P takes P	K to Q B 3rd
14. K R to K sq	Q Kt to R 3rd	42. B to his 3rd	K P one
15. Q R to Q B sq	Q B P one	43. P to Q R 5th (e)	Kt to Kt 2nd
16. Q R to B 3rd	Q Kt to his 5th	44. P takes P	Kt to K 3rd
17. Q R to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to Q 4th (a)	45. P takes Q P	Kt takes Kt P (ch)
18. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q Kt P two	46. P to Q R 6th	Kt to K 3rd (ch)
19. K Kt takes B (ch)	K R takes Kt	47. K to B 4th	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
20. Q R takes Kt	P takes Kt (b)	48. K to his 5th	Kt to B 3rd
21. Q R takes P	Q R to Kt sq	49. P to R 7th	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
22. Q Kt P one	K P one	50. B to Q 4th	Kt to B 3rd
23. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	51. K to K 6th	Kt to K 2nd (ch)
24. Q R to B 3rd	K R to B 4th	52. P to Q 7th	Kt to B 3rd
25. K Kt P two	K R to Q 4th	53. K to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd (ch)
26. K R to K 4th	Q R to K B sq	54. K to Q 6th	Kt to B 4th (ch)
27. K B P two	K R P one (c)	55. K to his 6th	Kt takes B (ch)
28. K R P two	K R P one	56. K to Q 5th, and wins.	

(a) From this point, we should take Black's game for choice. He has a clear Pawn plus and ought to have no difficulty in bringing all his pieces into play immediately.
(b) By this inconsiderate play, Black gives up all his advantage. It is clear he could not take the Rook, because mate would have followed in a few moves, but he might have played K R to B 4th, or even K R P one, and have had a decided superiority.
(c) Two steps would have been better.
(d) The remainder of the game is deplorably played by Black.
(e) K to Kt 4th, with the object of playing K B P one next move would have been stronger play.

PROBLEM, No. 135.

This beautiful little stratagem we owe to the ingenuity of MR. KLING
White playing first mates in two moves.



WHITE.

RUMORED DEATH OF DR. BLEDDOW.—We are deeply concerned to state that a report has just reached us that this distinguished player and accomplished gentleman died suddenly, at Berlin, a few days since. For the sake of Chess, and the numerous circle of amateurs of which Dr. Bledow has long been the animating centre, we fervently hope this report may turn out to be unfounded.